ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

OF THE

HAZARA DISTRICT

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

BY

H. D. WATSON, Esquire, M. A., C. S.
Settlement Collector, Hazara.

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No. 640.

FROM

M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. DOUIE, C. S. I.,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, Lahore.

Dated PESHAWAR, *the 9th February* 1906.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of an advance copy of your review of Mr. Watson's Assessment Report of the Abbottabad Tahsil and to convey the following orders and remarks of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on the proposals.

2. The orders already passed on the Mansehra and Haripur Reports have practically fixed the standard of assessment for the Hazara District; and as Abbottabad, the only tahsil remaining to be dealt with, is intermediate in geographical situation and agricultural conditions between those two tahsils, the problem of assessment must be governed by the same general considerations due regard being paid to any peculiar local features that may be found to exist.

3. Looking to the agriculture alone the leading facts bearing on the assessment are the following:—The tahsil was very leniently assessed by Captain Wace 34 years ago; his own estimate was that the demand fell short of one-tenth of the actual value of the agricultural produce. Since then, cultivation has increased by at least 22 per cent. (from 108,285 to 131,290 acres), and though it is stated that the increase has been in the poorest soils the argument is not borne out by the statistics in paragraph 20 of the report, which show in round numbers an addition of only 3,000 acres to the two inferior soils *rakkar* and *kalsi* and of 20,500 acres in the superior classes. Owing to the industry of a dense and rapidly increasing population, the increase of cattle (horned cattle have doubled, sheep and goats trebled in numbers), and the fact that the abundance of firewood in most circles leaves the manure available for fertilising the land, there has been a general upgrading of soils and the area of manured homestead lands (*bari*) has risen by 7,000 acres, or 50 per cent. The cultivation of which only 6 per cent. is irrigated, is rendered unusually secure by a copious rainfall, varying from 35 to 70 and averaging 48 inches, so that famine is unknown, scarcity extremely rare, there is no record of any general crop failure, and on an average of years 100 acres of cultivation yield just over 100 acres of matured crops, of which 70 acres are superior crops—rice, wheat and maize. Owing to the opening out of what was at last settlement, a remote and isolated tract by new roads and the location of summer cantonments prices of agricultural produce have risen by about 80 per cent., while the value of land has risen in a far greater proportion and the sale price now represents 200 years' purchase of the land-revenue. At the same time the fact that two-thirds of the mortgages and five-sixths of the sales have been to agriculturists proves that the landowning tribes are able to hold their own.

4. As a result of the above development the present demand on the land (Rs. 79,743) represents only one-eighteenth of the produce estimate (14 lakhs) worked out on the average cropping of the last five years and only two-sevenths of the half-net assets—Rs. 2,90,000—based on that estimate. Mr. Watson proposes to raise the present demand to Rs. 1,30,500, which would be an enhancement of 64 per cent., but represents only 45 per cent. of the leniently calculated half assets, and would give an incidence of slightly less than one rupee per cultivated acre and per acre of harvested crops. The modification you

propose in certain circles would reduce the new demand to Rs. 1,21,250 which comes to less than 42 per cent. of the half assets. This is an unprecedently low proportion even in a frontier tahsil, for in Mansehra and Haripur the new assessment represented 56 and 59 per cent., respectively, of the half assets; in the recently assessed district of Kohat it comes to 70 per cent.; and even in the Kurram Valley which has been only 13 years under our administration and where the density of the population, 900 per square mile cultivated, is practically the same as in Abbottabad, the assessment recently sanctioned by the Government of India is 50 per cent. of the half assets, and 175 per cent. above the former demand.

Extending the comparison to the adjoining districts of the Punjab which have recently come under re-assessment, it appears that in Jhelum the State takes 70 per cent. of the half assets as land revenue, in the Attock Tahsil (which was for a time part of the Hazara District) it takes 65 per cent., and in the Gujar Khan Tahsil of Rawalpindi 70 or 88 per cent. (according to the method of calculation adopted).

5. The Chief Commissioner believes that excepting the Kurram Valley none of the tracts mentioned can compare with that now under consideration as regards the abundance and certainty of the rainfall, the fertility of the soil, the security of agriculture, the proportion of first class crops raised, and above all in the extent to which the income from agriculture is supplemented by the profits from the waste, the area of which is double that under cultivation and the returns from which in certain circles almost equal those from agriculture. The proposal to limit the new demand to 42 per cent. of the half assets from agriculture alone and less than 9 per cent. of the estimated value of agricultural produce must, therefore, as you remark in paragraph 17 of your review, be justified on broad grounds of policy as it cannot be supported by any appeal to standards.

6. Before examining those grounds of policy the Chief Commissioner thinks it advisable to refer briefly to the estimates on which the proposals are founded. The basis of the calculation are the crop-areas of the year 1904-05, the first for which complete data are available. Applying to those areas the assumed rates of outturn and the scale of commutation prices, the total value of the crops on 143,306 acres harvested comes to Rs. 15,05,000. The rabi harvest of 1905 was, however, considerably above the normal, and as the total crop area of the year was some 7 per cent. above the average of the five years ending 1904-1905, the Settlement Officer by making the necessary adjustments according to the circumstances of each circle has reduced the produce estimate by about 7 per cent., *i.e.*, to 14 lakhs from which the half assets estimate of Rs. 2,90,000 is arrived at. This method is as you remark rather a rough and ready one, but at all events it is a safeguard against over-assessment, provided that the estimates of yield and the commutation prices are fair and reasonable. That the prices are moderate cannot be questioned. It is highly improbable that—in view of the early extension of the railway to Abbottabad and beyond—the present generation in the Abbottabad Tahsil will see wheat, barley and maize, which represent four-fifths of the crops raised, selling as low as 29, 18 and 21 annas per maund, respectively. The average rates of yield assumed are not so easy to follow owing to the many varieties of soil for which it has been necessary to assume separate outturns. The following table shows the acreage, in 1904-1905, average yield and average price per acre of the leading staples:—

	Percentage of total.	Acreage total.	Outturn in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
			Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
					Rs.	
Maize	47	67,025	645,883	9·6	8,47,722	12·6
Wheat	20	27,816	166,450	6·0	3,01,690	10·9
Barley	13	19,420	127,552	6·6	1,43,496	7·4
All others	20	29,045	...	...	2,12,129	7·3
Total ...	100	143,306	...	...	15,05,037	10·5
Average of five years ...	...	132,342	...	...	14,00,000	10·5

7. The rates of yield for all crops are undeniably lenient and the final result which brings out the value of an acre of harvested crops as Rs. 10-8 certainly does not err on the side of severity. Moreover Mr. Watson has omitted the value of the straw though Abbottabad and the Gali Cantonments afford an excellent market for *bhusa*, and has excluded the *rabi* fodder crops from his calculation. He has also in working out his net assets taken no account of the services (*khidmat*), and miscellaneous dues (*haqub*) which the tenants are bound by custom to render to the landlord and which are not infrequently as valuable to the landlord as his share of the produce. It may therefore safely be said that—Mr. Watson like Captain Wace at the Regular Settlement has in cases of doubt left a large margin in favour of the people.

8. A few remarks are necessary as to the rent rates. Only 14 per cent. of the cultivation is held by tenants-at-will paying in kind. Owing to the density of the population and the competition for land the rent rates are very high. At last Settlement (page 162, Final Settlement Report), the landlord's share on 12,303 acres held by tenants-at-will was ·38. As now calculated arithmetically (Statement VII) the landlord's share on 17,926 acres comes to ·44, an increase of 16 per cent. Mr. Watson in working out the net assets from the produce estimate (Appendix E) has rightly taken not the arithmetical fraction but the prevailing rent rate on each class of soil. The final result is however the same, *viz.*, the net assets represent 44 per cent. of the gross produce, or after deducting 7 per cent. for menials dues between 40 and 41 per cent. The half assets therefore represent about 20·5 per cent. of the total value of the produce, a very high proportion, and the Chief Commissioner agrees with the view you express in paragraph 12 that the half-net assets in the present case are far in excess of the revenue that can be taken from a body of peasant proprietors, with very small holdings, which they cultivate as a rule themselves.

Unfortunately the data as to cash rents which are taken on only 6 per cent. of the cultivated area, and which though they have risen considerably since Settlement are apparently regulated by custom rather than by competition are too meagre to furnish any raliable guide. Such as they are and excluding the value of the customary dues and services levied in addition to them they bring out a half assets estimate of Rs. 1,36,000, which is more than Mr. Watson or you propose to take.

9. The considerations of policy which bear on the assessment are lucidly set forth in paragraphs 17 to 24 of your review. They may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The low pitch of the existing assessment when it was imposed debars Government from any substantial enhancement of the standard then set.

(2) The increase of population since last Settlement—71 per cent. if the figures of last Settlement are correct—has outstripped the expansion of cultivation which is only 22 per cent.; and the present density of the rural population (903 per square mile of cultivation) with the consequent sub-division of holdings and pressure on the soil constrains Government to forego a large portion of its share of the produce, as the enforcement of its claim in full would seriously trench on the means of subsistence.

(3) The indebtedness of the people, a result partly of litigation and extravagance, partly of the usurious rates of interest, compels them to pay to money-lenders more than three times what they at present pay to the State and reduces their ability to pay a considerably enhanced revenue.

The Chief Commissioner agrees with you that all of these considerations may reasonably be taken into account in mitigation of the enhancement to which the State is entitled. But he is disposed to think that there is danger of their being pressed too far, especially if the accepted principles of assessment and the arguments on the other side are not kept steadily in view.

10. In passing orders on the Haripur and Mansehra Assessment Reports Sir Harold Deane admitted the argument that however much political and other considerations may have altered in Hazara since last settlement, any sudden alteration of the policy of lenient assessment then accepted would now be regarded as a hardship. The argument that a tract which (through accident or for temporary reasons which have now lost their force) was assessed far below the general standard in the past should never have that standard raised might, however, be easily pushed too far. But there is no necessity to pursue the discussion in the present case as it is not proposed to raise the demand even to the one-enth share of the agricultural produce which Captain Wace believed his assessment to represent.

11. The argument based on indebtedness does not appear to the Chief Commissioner to carry very great weight. The remarks on the subject of alienations show that the area sold and mortgaged to non-agriculturists is extremely small, and it appears that the Hazara peasant prefers and is in a position to borrow money by pledging his credit rather than by selling or pledging his lands, as is done generally by his brethren in the plains. The remoteness of much of the tract from trade centres and the high rates of interest which are customary on floating debts no doubt conduce to this result, but from whatever point of view it may be regarded, the fact that so much money is lent out unsecured on the land is more or less proof that the credit of the peasant is extremely, it may be said, dangerously high, and this high credit can only be the result of a very lenient assessment and secure returns from the land.

12. The most weighty argument is that of over-population. No doubt the pressure of population on the soil, 903 per square mile of cultivation, would be excessive, if that population were solely dependent on agriculture as is generally the case in the adjoining tracts of the Punjab to which reference has been made in paragraph 4 above. But that is by no means the case in Abbottabad or in Hazara generally. In all circles of this tahsil the profits from the waste land represent a considerable, and in some the major portion of the proprietor's means of livelihood. Those profits come directly from the waste land which is left at the disposal of the proprietary bodies; the proprietors themselves directly receive a substantial proportion of them, and Government is as much entitled to a share of them as it is entitled to a share of the profits of agriculture. The fact that those profits from the sales of *ghi*, butter, milk, wood, grass, &c., exist, and that their money value has increased in an even greater proportion than the value of agricultural produce explains why the land is able to maintain a population so dense in relation to the cultivated area, and why that population, though so rapidly expanding, is able to live and thrive.

If any class were to suffer in the struggle for existence, it would be the tenants-at-will, whose cultivated holdings average only 1·3 acres; but the Settlement Officer in paragraph 37 of his report writes that " thanks to profits from cattle and other miscellaneous assets they are fairly well off in most villages." It would probably be safe to estimate that these large and valuable areas of waste furnish a livelihood equal to half of that furnished by agriculture. If this is accepted it would reduce the pressure on the cultivation to 600 souls per square mile, which when relative productive powers are taken into account, does not compare unfavourably with 440 per square mile in Gujar Khan and 488 in Attock, those two tahsils having little or no profits from waste lands.

13. Excluding the income from service—Rs. 2,32,300—which, though it improves the position and revenue-paying capacity of the people, is not an asset to be taken into consideration in assessment, the Settlement Officer estimates the profits from the waste lands at 5¼ lakhs. His calculations though necessarily rough are as he remaks certainly not exaggerated. Of this 5¼ lakhs he assigns about Rs. 2,44,000 or less than one-half as the proprietor's share. Seeing that the proprietors and their families represent two-thirds of the population the proportion is certainly rather under than over the mark. The estimated value of the net assets from the cultivation is Rs. 5,80,000, and to get a fair basis for the assessment of the land as a whole we should add at least 2½ lakhs for the net assets from the waste, thus raising the net assets to Rs. 8,30,000 and the half assets estimate to Rs. 4,15,000.

14. The proposals for each circle may now be considered with reference to the above remarks.

Circle.	Present demand.	Half assets			Demand proposed	
		From agriculture.	From waste.	Total.	By Settlement Officer.	By Settlement Commissioner.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhangar	14,379	36,367	7,450	43,817	21,000	20,000
Rash	12,882	69,205	7,310	76,515	28,500	25,750
Tanawal	20,856	49,394	34,700	84,094	25,000	25,000
Nara-Lora	13,614	33,000	12,050	45,050	18,000	18,000
Dhaka	10,039	54,675	36,270	90,945	21,000	18,000
Boi	3,240	19,464	17,285	36,749	6,000	5,000
Bakot	4,733	28,471	6,345	34,816	11,000	9,500
Total	79,743	2,90,576	1,21,410	4,11,986	1,30,500	1,21,250

After giving full weight to every consideration, such as leniency of the old demand, density of the population, extent of floating debt, high rent-rates on which the half assets have been calculated, which can be advanced in favour of the proposals, Sir Harold Deane is of opinion that they can hardly be justified either by those considerations or by reference to the standard followed in the rest of the district. In Haripur and Mansehra the new demand represents 59 and 56 per cent. of the half assets on cultivation and $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ respectively of the produce estimate. In Abbottabad he is inclined to think that there is no sufficient reason for assessing below 50 per cent. of the half assets on cultivation —Rs. 1,45,000—or at least below Rs. 1,40,000 which is equivalent to only one-tenth of the value of the agricultural produce.

In deference, however, to the strong representations of yourself and Mr. Watson he agrees to reduce even that demand and to fix the new demand at Rs. 1,36,000 to be distributed as follows:—

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	Rs.
Dhangar	21,000.
Rash	30,000.
Tanwal	25,000.
Nara-Lora	19,000.
Dhaka	23,500.
Boi	6,000.
Bakot	11,500

The new assessment is 70 per cent. above the old, and gives an incidence of 16½ annas per acre cultivated and per acre matured. It represents less than 10 per cent. of the value of agricultural produce, only 7 per cent. of the total produce of the land, and falls at the rate of less than 12 annas per head on the rural population. It is certainly not heavier than Captain Wace's assessment was when first imposed. The Settlement Officer is authorised to make any modifications of his proposed soil rates necessary to bring out the above result.

15. The distribution of the new demand, lenient though it undoubtedly is for the tract as a whole, will probably involve very large enhancements in individual villages, and the Chief Commissioner agrees with the views expressed in paragraphs 17 and 25 of your review that in accordance with the principles of land revenue policy enunciated in the Government of India Resolution of 16th January 1902 that in such cases the system of gradual and progressive enforcement by spreading the enhancement over a term of years should be followed. He therefore authorises the Settlement Officer in cases where the enhancement on an estate exceeds 66 but falls short of 100 per cent. to defer up to one-third of it for three or five years as may seem expedient and where the enhancement is 100 per cent. or more to defer up to one-half for three and up to one-third of it for seven years. The most convenient method of giving effect to such deferred assessments is to announce and distribute the full final demand and then to defer so many annas in the rupee on each holding.

16. The mill assessments have been worked out on the same lines as in Haripur and Mansehra and the Settlement Officer's proposal to raise the demand from Rs. 3,529 to Rs .6,000 which gives an enhancement of 70 per cent., and represents about one-ninth of the income, is approved. The Settlement Officer is given discretion to assess up to Rs. 500 above or below Rs. 6,000 as circumstances may require.

17. The taxation of goats (paragraph 54, report) has been the subject of separate orders.

18. The cesses Rs. 19-12-8 per cent. or 3 annas 2 pies per rupee, and the dates of the revenue instalments Kharif January 15th, Rabi July 15th, require no modification. The new assessments should take effect from Kharif 1905; the distribution among villages and over holdings is a task requiring careful discrimination and the Chief Commissioner is assured that the sound judgment and knowledge of local conditions, which are so manifest in his report will enable him to carry it out speedily and successfully.

19. The present report completes Mr. Watson's proposals for re-assessment of the Hazara District. The work has been as you point out one of unusual difficulty complicated by the nature of the country, the difficulties of field survey, the extraordinary diversities of soil and the cognate but intricate questions of forest policy and management which he has had to deal with. The Chief Commissioner fully concurs in your appreciation of the care and ability with which Mr. Watson has conducted the Settlement, and he wishes at the same time to record his cordial thanks to you for your careful and able supervision of the operations throughout, and for your interesting review of Mr. Watson's proposals

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I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary
to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Settlement Commissioner's Review of the Abbottabad Assessment Report.

Introductory.

THE violent contrasts of soil and production which form so marked a feature of the Haripur tahsil are reproduced, or even exaggerated, in Abbottabad. This is natural in a large tract of country extending from the Jhelum to within a few miles of the Indus, and stretching across the high forest-clad mountain range which forms the watershed of these two rivers. The greater part of the tahsil is occupied by intricate ramifications of spurs trending generally in a westernly and south-westernly direction from the main range, and by the elevated valleys which lie between these spurs. The variation of elevation is from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, and Abbottabad includes at one end of the scale the low bare hills of Tanawal and the hot stony soils of the lower Dor Valley, where spring are as important as autumn crops, and at the other the lofty Dungagali range with the network of mountains and glens which have been included in the Dhaka, Bakot, and Boi circles, in the greater part of which maize, the kharif pulses, and rice, are the only crops that count for much. Between these two extremes we have the rich Rash plain at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and the high glens drained by the Nilan and the two Haros which compose the Nara-Lora circle. As in Haripur the original scheme of assessment circles was faulty, but fortunately it was possible to recast it before the assessment report was written.* I inspected the lower parts of the tahsil at the end of last spring, and the higher tracts in September.

Soils.

2. The soil classification is in the main the same as in Haripur. The irrigated lands are of far less extent, and cover only 4½ per cent. of the cultivated area. *Hotar* and *bahardi abi* are the only important classes. *Bagh* and *bari abi* have been distinguished, as suggested in the 3rd paragraph of my Review of the Haripur Report, but the area of the two together is insignificant. The very moist and rich unirrigated soil, known as *jab*, found in part of the Rash plain and in the Dhan basin in the Nara Lora circle has been classed as *bela*, and the same name might have been given to the valuable *negar* lands near Sarai Niamat in the Tanawal circle. In Dhangar and Tanawal two kinds of *maira* have been recognized, *maira* II being in fact a rather superior *rakkar*. The soils may be classified as follows:—

Abi I	*Bagh*
„ *II*	*Bari abi, bahardi abi, hotar.*
„ *III*	*Gharera and buranyar.*
Barani I	*Bari, bela, negar.*
„ *II*	*Kund and maira I.*
„ *III*	*Maira II, rakkar, kalsi.*

Comparison of circles by soils, &c.

3. The distribution of soils in the circles, the percentages of matured and failed crops on the cultivated area,† and of inferior to total crops, are shown in the annexed table. Under inferior crops are included *kangni*, buckwheat, kharif pulses except *mung* and *mash*, kharif fodder and miscellaneous crops, and all rabi crops except wheat, barley, and sarshaf:—

DETAIL.	Rash.	Nara-Lora.	Dhaka.	Bakot.	Dhangar.	Tanawal.	Boi.
Abi I	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
„ II	6	5	3	8	6	2	2
„ III	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
Barani I	20	22	21	19	12	16	16
„ II	59	42	28	21	40	11	10
„ III	15	31	48	52	39	70	72
Percentage of matured crops on cultivated area.	108	97	96	96	103	100	94
Percentage of failed crops on total area	11	16	9	11	35	34	5
„ of inferior to total crops ...	9	8	8	12	18	14	21

* I am inclined to think the Nilan part of Nara-Lora should have been kept as a separate circle.

† The crop areas are the averages of the four years ending 1903-04 and the cultivated area is the area by new measurements. The figures do not agree with those in paragraphs 8, et *seq*, of the report, which relate to the exceptional year 1904-05.

The figures are of some use as a guide to the relative value of the circles from an assessing officer's point of view.

4. The pasturage is of course of immense importance to the people. Of the whole area 70 per cent. is waste, but about one-sixth of this is Government forest. The best part of the waste to which the State has asserted no title consists of the *banna*, or strips of pasture dividing one cultivated field from another, and the *dhaka rakh*, or parts of the hill sides in which grass is preserved through the rainy season and cut as hay. These together cover an area larger than the recorded cultivation.

Grazing lands.

5. The rainfall of course varies greatly in different parts of the tahsil, but is usually abundant. In 22 years the average at Abbottabad has been 47 inches, the extremes being 33 inches in 1901-02, when an extraordinary drought prevailed throughout November, December, January, and February, and 82 inches in 1893-94, when the summer rainfall reached 60, and the winter 22 inches. The Dhangar and Tanawal circles are by no means exempt from the risk of serious failure as the figures in paragraph 3 show.

Rainfall.

6. Major Wace's assessment was, except in Tanawal and part of the Nara-Lora circle, a lenient one, but it was unevenly distributed as between village and village. The tahsil did not escape in the famine year 1877-78, and a quarter of the revenue was suspended. The only other year in which relief worth notice was required was 1901-02 when Rs. 2,907 were suspended in Tanawal.

Revenue history.

7. On paper the increase in the cultivated area since the last settlement has been 22 per cent., and there is no reason to suppose that it has been less in fact. The new cultivation consists for the most part of inferior sloping lands in the hills, some of which had better have been left in their natural state. In the Dhangar there has been practically no development, and the rise in the Rash and Nara-Lora circles has been moderate (12 and 14 per cent.); but in the hill circles the increase varies from 22 per cent. in Boi to from 30 to 40 in Tanawal, Bakot, and Dhaka. The important point in connection with the assessment is the increase of 50 per cent. in manured hmestead lands (*bari*), and Mr. Watson has given good reasons for thinking that the recorded area under this head is not exaggerated.

Development since settlement.

The growth of population has unfortunately far outstripped that of cultivation. The rise since settlement has been 71 per cent., and, while there was nearly 1 acre of cultivation per head 40 years ago, now there is little more than two-thirds of an acre. The pressure on the soil is therefore very great. Fortunately the rate of increase, which had been 33 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, fell to 13 per cent. between 1891 and 1901. The climate is healthy, large families are common, and, except among Tanaolis, there is no great inclination to take service. The men of the higher hills will not accept employment which exposes them to the heat of the plains. Under these circumstances it is small wonder that the normal proprietary holding has fallen to 3⅓ acres (Appendix C). The waste available for grazing amounts to 235,000 acres, and the people depend for their livelihood very largely on their flocks and herds. According to the last cattle census there were 122,000 kine and 80,000 sheep and goats in the tahsil, which gives over one head, great or small, for each unit of population, and 10 kine and 7 sheep or goats per 11 acres of cultivation and 18 acres of waste. Mr. Watson estimates that the income derived by the people from their flocks and herds exceeds five lakhs, of which nearly one half falls to the landowners. Their share is about thrice the present land revenue. The income of the landowners from all sources other than the cultivation of the land is put at 4¼ lakhs, but, on the other hand, the yearly interest charges on their unsecured debts are estimated at 2½ lakhs. There remains a balance of Rs. 1,75,000, out of which to pay Rs. 96,000 on account of the present land

revenue and cesses and meet the cost of the food, &c., which the proprietors have to procure from outside. I shall discuss later the bearing of those calculations on the assessment proposals.

Landowners.

8. The proprietary body is not a strong one. The best elements are the Awans and the Tanaoils, who hold one-fifth of the tahsil. Pathans (26 per cent.), Dhunds (15 per cent.), and Karrals (12 per cent.) are fairly hardworking, but litigious and extravagant. Debt is, therefore, as already noted, pretty heavy, and the interest charges amount to three times the land revenue. Mortgages and sales to non-agriculturists are, however, not large, and recent legislation will prevent any great increase, and here as elsewhere tend to check extravagance. The value of land has risen enormously since last settlement.

Cropping.

9. A clear account of the cropping is given in the fifth chapter of the report. The period of four years ending with 1903-04 may be considered a normal one, though it included one extraordinarily bad rabi (1902) followed by a very poor kharif, in which the trouble was aggravated by a failure of grass, a very serious matter here. The table below, which shows the results of the harvests of these four years, may be compared with that in the 15th paragraph of my review of the Haripur Report. The percentages are calculated on the cultivated area by the new measurements :—

Year.	Kharif.			Rabi.			Total.		
	Sown.	Failed.	Harvested.	Sown.	Failed.	Harvested.	Sown.	Failed.	Harvested.
1900-01	80	7	73	45	3	42	125	10	115
1901-02	74	6	68	83	15	15	107	24	83
1902-03	83	20	63	41	7	34	124	27	97
1903-04	80	11	69	34	5	29	114	16	98
Average ...	79	11	68	38	8	30	117	19	98

In Haripur the rabi crops are more extensive though less valuable than the kharif crops; but in Abbottabad, where the cultivated lands are usually so much higher and colder, autumn crops cover more than twice the area of spring crops. I remarked regarding Haripur that "the rabi sowings are more constant than the kharif, and the proportion of failure is usually less." Exactly the opposite obtains in Abbottabad.

Maize is by far the most important staple, and is grown in all but the very worst soils. It occupies one-half of the whole area. In the comparatively low lying and hot Dhangar and Tanawal circles the fraction falls to one-third; in the cool Dhaka circle it rises to nearly three-fourths.

Rice occupies only 2 per cent. of the area. It is most important in the Bakot circle, where the *hotar* lands in the comparatively level plateau above the Jhelum gorge and in the glens draining from the Dungagali range into that river are extensive and valuable.

Potatoes are of local importance in the Bakot and Dhaka circles, finding a ready market in Murree and the stations in the Galis. *Kangni*, *chin* or buckwheat, and the kharif pulses are the other autumn crops covering any large area. The chief pulses are *kulath* and mash, and in Tanawal *moth*. *Kulath* is grown on every poor land and is of little value. More than one-quarter of the autumn crops in Dhangar consists of *kulath*, a sure sign of the poorness of the soil.

The rabi area is only important in Tanawal (50 per cent.), Dhangar (47 per cent.) and Rash (40 per cent). In these three circles wheat is largely grown on the *maira* lands, and in Tanawal barley is also a favourite crop. In all three wheat and barley are second crops in the manured *bari* lands, and in the other circles about half of the total area under wheat and barley is in *bari*. Sarshaf often follows maize in the same class of land.

10. I have noticed in previous reviews the extreme difficulty in Hazara of framing a trustworthy estimate of the yield of crops on different classes of land. I note below the outturns assumed for maize, kharif pulses, wheat, and barley on the soils I have grouped under the heads of *barani* I, II, and III in my second paragraph :—

Yields.

Crop.	I	II	III
Maize	11 to 20	6 to 14	3 to 6½
Kharif pulses	4 to 5	3 to 4	2 to 3
Wheat	5½ to 10	4 to 8	3 to 4
Barley	6½ to 11	5 to 9	4 to 5

The highest yields for *barani* I maize are those for *bari* (17 maunds) and *bela* (20 maunds) in Rash, the lowest those for the hot *bari* lands of Dhangar and for the same soil in the poor Boi circle. For *barani* II also the highest outturn is 14 maunds in Rash. The estimates for the other circles range from 6 and 7 in Boi and Dhangar to 9 and 10 in Tanawal, Dhaka, and part of the Nara-Lora circle. The lowest outturns for *barani* III maize are 3 to 4 maunds in Dhangar and 4 in Boi.

The amount of pulses grown in soils classed as *barani* I is very small. Over two-thirds of the area under pulses belong to the inferior *barani* III soils, and they account for over two-fifths of the kharif crops grown on these soils. The highest yields are those of the Rash circle, where *mash* is the pulse mostly grown. The largest outturns of wheat are also in Rash, where the yield in the moist *bela* land is put at 10 maunds. The lowest are in Boi. The outturn on *barani* III soils has usually been taken as 3 maunds. Barley has been put everywhere one maund above wheat.

The yields assumed for rice vary from 8 maunds in Dhaka to 13 in Bakot.

It would be futile to criticise these estimates at all closely. They have been made by the officer who has had the best opportunity of framing an approximately correct estimate and who has taken pains to do so. He himself would not claim for them any high degree of accuracy, the attainment of which is here in fact a sheer impossibility. We must be satisfied if they conform to the two facts about the local agriculture, which are of the first importance in this connection, *viz.*,—

(*a*) that the outturn of rabi crops on *dofasli* manured lands is not large, the object of the cultivator in Hazara being to get a heavy crop of maize off such land; and

(*b*) that the yield in the inferior *ekfasli* lands, which I have classed as *barani* III, is very light.

I am not quite sure whether the *rakkar* and *kalsi* yields, small though they look on paper, are not in excess of the truth.

11. As regards prices I have little to add to what I have said in former reviews. They have been very leniently estimated. The rise since last settlement is calculated to amount to 78 per cent. and has undoubtedly been very large. Of course Government is entitled to benefit by this rise seeing that its cash assessment is a composition for its right to take a share of the actual produce; but a dearness of grain does not practically increase the revenue paying capacity of a people who cannot feed themselves off the produce of their fields. It is out of the miscellaneous sources of income that the revenue is paid.

Prices.

12. The rent data are somewhat scanty. Only 20 per cent. of the area is tilled by tenants-at-will. The lowest figures are in Tanawal (13 per cent.) and the highest in Bakot (26 per cent.). The cash rented area is rather less than one-third of the whole. This is very different from the figures of the

Rents and half-net assets share.

previous settlement when over three-fifths of the area in the hands of tenants-at-will was returned as cash rented. In Bakot cash rents still predominate, 20 per cent. being cash rented, and only 6 per cent. kind rented.

The landlord's share deduced arithmetically from the figures for the whole tahsil in Statement VII is—

Abi.	Barani I.	Barani II.	Barani III.
47¼	46⅔	44¼	41½

Mr. Watson has assumed—

50 per cent. for *abi*, except *abi* III in Dhangar, and for *barani* I with one trifling exception.

40 per cent. for *barani* II.

40 „ „ III in Rash, Dhaka, Bakot, and part of Nara-Lora.

33 „ „ III elsewhere.

To this no serious exception can be taken. A lower rate than 50 per cent. might have been taken for *abi* II in Dhangar and for *barani* I in Dhangar and Tanawal. On the other hand *barani* II and III have been lightly dealt with.

Landlords, as a rule, get no share of the straw or of rabi fodder crops. The deduction on account of kamins' dues is small, amounting to only 7 per cent.

The landlord's share and the half-net assets share are therefore—

Detail.	Abi and Barani I.	Barani II and Barani III (part).	Barani III (part).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Landlord's share...	46	37	31
Half-net assets	23	18½	15½

Any half-net assets estimate based on such high rents paid for small plots aggregating less than one-sixth of the cultivated area is bound to be far in excess of the revenue that can be taken from body of peasant proprietors with very petty holdings, which they cultivate, as a rule, with their own hands.

Produce and half-net assets estimates.

13. In framing his produce and half-net assets estimates Mr. Watson was faced by the difficulty that it was impossible to follow the usual practice of taking as the basis of the calculation the average crop areas of a series of years, because 1904-05 was the only year for which he had reliable figures by soils. Now 1904-05 was not really a normal year. In most parts of the tahsil, as the figures in the table in the 30th paragraph of the report show, the kahrif was average. The rabi, on the other hand, was abnormal, the variation from the average of the previous four years being considerable everywhere, except in Rash and Boi, and in Tanawal amounting to 43 per cent. In framing his produce estimate Mr. Watson has calculated the total value of the crops for 1904-05, but in deducing his half-net assets rates for unirrigated soils he has made the following deductions:—

Dhaka and Boi	7	per cent.
Dhangar	8	„
Tanawal	16	„
Nara-Lora	5 25	per cent in Nilan and Dhan, and „ in Lora.

These deductions are founded on the fact that the total area of kharif and rabi unirrigated crops in 1904-05 exceeded the average for the five years ending 1904-05 by the above percentages. The device, as Mr. Watson himself

points out, is a rough and ready one, and might be criticized on several grounds; but the elements of uncertainty which surround any half-net assets estimate that the wit of man could frame in Hazara are so great that no exception need be taken. It is the less necessary to make any minute criticisms on a particular part of the process by which the estimate has been evolved that there is no possibility of imposing a revenue which will in any degree approximate to the half-net assets as worked out in Appendix E. After making the deductions referred to, Mr. Watson puts the produce estimate at 14 lakhs and the half-net assets at Rs. 2,90,000. The existing demand is Rs. 79,743.

Half cash rent estimate.

14. In the 42nd paragraph of the report Mr. Watson has compared a half-net assets estimate based on cash rents paid by tenants-at-will with that founded on *batai* rents. The difference between the two sets of figures is very curious. The cash rent estimate is only Rs. 135,718, or 47 per cent. of the *batai* rent estimate. In two circles only, Tanawal and Dhaka, is the former as much as half of the latter. The explanation offered is that owing to insufficient data the cash rent estimate is not to be trusted. That might be accepted if the cash rented area was small in every circle. But in Bakot the state of things is peculiar. Twenty-five per cent. of the land is tilled by occupancy tenants, and practically they all pay light cash rents. Twenty-six per cent. is in the hands of tenants-at-will and four-fifths of this is cash rented. *Primâ facie* the cash rent estimate based on rents paid by tenants-at-will should be far more valuable than the kind rent estimate in Bakot, and the figures here are—

	Rs.
Cash rent estimate	10,093
Kind „	28,471

I can find no explanation for this very curious phenomenon, which is the more strange that the cash rents for the inferior soils often include a payment for the adjoining grazing land. There is nothing to show that only poor lands are cash rented. The percentages of the different soils tilled by tenants-at-will on these terms are—

		Per cent.
Abi	... ...	10
Barani	I	16
„	II	20
„	III	21

The data supplied by rents paid on holdings containing only one class of land are not large, but still they are not negligible.

I compare the figures obtained by confining attention to them with the half-net assets soil rents deduced from the produce estimate.—

Soil.	Abi.	Bari.	Maira.	Bakkar.	Kalsi.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash	1 1	2 8	1 6	1 2	0 8
Produce	3 15	5 4	1 10	0 13	1 4

The divergence between cash and kind rents is far more striking than in Mansehra (see paragraph 20 of Review of Mansehra Report). The difference is, perhaps, partly explained by the fact that landlord's demand, at least in some parts of the tahsil, *khidmat* and *habub* from their tenants; but it is not stated by Mr. Watson (paragraph 38 of report) that these exactions are confined to tenants paying rent in money. I think we must treat the cash rent estimate as conveying a warning not to lay too much stress on the other estimate.

Grounds for enhancement.

15. The ordinary assessment data point to a very large enhancement in this tahsil. Captain Wace's settlement was made over 30 years ago. The revenue was then leniently assessed, though its distribution over circles and villages was unequal. The cultivated area has increased by 22 per cent., and Mr. Watson calculates that the rise in prices amounts to 78 per cent.,

The present demand is only one-eighteenth of the produce estimate and two-sevenths of the half-net assets estimate based on produce rents. Even the cash rent estimate exceeds the revenue by 70 per cent.

Proposed assessments.

16. Mr. Watson proposes to raise the demand from Rs. 79,743 to Rs. 1,30,500, or by 64 per cent. In three circles the enhancement varies from 20 to·46 per cent. In the other four it is 85, 109, 121, and 132 per cent. In Haripur the revenue was raised by 53 per cent., the highest rate of increase being 79 per cent. in the rich Maidan Utla Circle.* Omitting Kagan, where the circumstances are quite exceptional, the revenue of Mansehra was raised by 91 per cent., the ratios being 80 in Kunhar, 90 in Pakhli, and 113 in Konsh Bhogarmang. On the other hand the fraction of the total produce and of the half-net assets absorbed by the proposed new revenue is less in Abbottabad than elsewhere :—

Detail.	Abbottabad.	Mansehra.	Haripur.
Fraction of produce	1-11th	1-10th	1-7th
Percentage of half-net assets	45	56	59

96 per cent. of the cash rent estimate is to be taken in Abbottabad as compared with 63 per cent. in Mansehra. The cash rent data in Haripur are small.

Arguments against very large enhancements per saltum.

17. The proposals have been carefully considered. If they are to be impugned, it cannot be by any appeal to standards but on broad grounds of policy. I shall state these in the words used by the Government of India in the 33rd and 34th paragraphs of their Resolution No. 1750—2, dated 16th January 1902, on land revenue policy :—

"That revenue enhancements must often be large is of course the direct consequence of long term settlements. * * * * * There can be no question of the hardship which a family must experience in finding its income suddenly reduced by a third or even more, as may happen, for instance, when at the end of a term of settlement it is enjoying 75 per cent. of the assets and resettlement is made at 50 per cent. The question in the aspect now under consideration is not really affected (as is sometimes assumed) by the grounds on which the enhancement is made : a heavy addition to the assessment is as disturbing if justified by a large increase of cultivation as if resulting from a rise in valuation rates. It may be argued that a family in such a case has profited largely by the enjoyment of income which it would have lost under a shorter term of settlement ; that it should have saved from its surplus to meet the eventual curtailment of its means ; and that the State will find long-term settlements exceedingly disadvantageous if it is not only to lose all increment during their currency, but is also to forego part of its dues at their close. But the question must be considered from a practical point of view, and with reference to the conditions of human nature. The State cannot without hesitation call upon people suddenly to effect a great reduction in their domestic expenditure, however well justified in theory its demand may be. A man will look more to the actual increase of his obligations than he will to the arithmetical standards by which it is justified or determined. If for 30 years he has been paying a land revenue of Rs. 1,000 and is called upon to pay Rs. 2,000 upon resettlement, it is small consolation to him to be told that, while the former sum represented 50 per cent. of his former assets, the latter only amounts to 47 per cent. of his assets as they now stand. A reduction in percentages is far from compensating him for an enhancement of burdens.

To meet such cases the Government of India desire to lay much stress upon the principle of gradual and progressive enforcement of sudden increases of other than moderate dimensions. The mitigation of a large enhancement by spreading its imposition over a term of years has been a recognized feature in the settlement procedure of Upper India for a long time past, but has not till recently been brought systematically into practice. In 1895 the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, drew general attention to the advisability of making larger use of progressive enhancements."

Special considerations.

18. I shall now consider how far these considerations, which apply to the assessment of all holdings, larger and small, are reinforced in Abbottabad by two special factors, overpopulation and debt.

* This refers to the circle as defined in the Assessment Report.

19. The growth of population since last settlement has been far more rapid than in the other tahsils.* The pressure on the soil is also much greater. In considering the following figures it must be remembered how much a large area of pasture land mitigates the effect of a heavy incidence on cultivation :—

	Over population.
* Abbottabad	71 per cent.
Mansehra	56 „
Haripur	30 „

Tahsil.	Population per square mile of cultivation.	Percentage of owners waste on cultivation.
Haripur	631	171
Mansehra	800	193
Abbottabad	903	198

* Kagan excluded as its circumstances ase quite exceptional.

20. Mr. Watson's estimate of surplus, or, to write more correctly, of deficit, in production as compared with consumption, is given in the 52nd paragraph of his report. If we accept his data it is hard to subscribe to his conclusion that "no difficulty should be experienced in meeting the (enhanced) Government demand." There is a mistake in the calculation, for the cost of 175,000 maunds of maize, which the rural population has to import even at the low price of 21 annas per maund adopted for assessment purposes, is Rs. 2,30,000, not Rs. 1,30,000. But what we really want to know is the surplus income of the landowners, not that of the whole rural population. In the following table I assume that the average production is ten lakhs of maunds, or 7 per cent. more than Mr. Watson supposes. Roughly, there are 27,000 full owners and 6,000 *malikán kabza* in the tahsil. I reduce the total to 30,000, making a liberal deduction for men counted twice over as owning land in more than one estate. I assume that a landowning family consists on the average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons, which seems a moderate estimate for Házara. The persons responsible for paying the revenue have, therefore, to find food for 135,000 persons. As 60 per cent. of the land is tilled by owners and tenants free of rent, who are mostly owners, I allow them 60 per cent. of the whole produce, making no deduction for *kamins* or for charity. On 18 per cent. of the land proprietors divide the crop with the tenant, and I allot them half the produce, which is a good deal more than they get. Their income from other sources than agricultural land is put at Rs. 4,27,000 and they get Rs. 42,000 in cash rents. I assume a consumption of 10 chittaks per head daily, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per annum, which seems moderate. The balance sheet is as follows :—

Estimate of surplus produce.

			Maunds.
Grain ...	$\frac{60}{100}\times$ 1,000,000	=	600,000
	$\frac{9}{100}\times$ 1,000,000	=	90,000
	Total		690,000
	Deduct food of 135,000 persons at $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per head ...	=	742,000
	Deficit	...	52,000
			Rs.
Cash ...	Income from cash rents	=	42,000
	Income from sources other than agricultural land	=	4,27,000
	Total		4,67,000

We can hardly suppose that imported maize costs less than Re. 1½ per maund, hence Rs. 78,000 have to be spent in buying food. Out of Rs. 4,67,000 have to be met:—

		Rs.
(a)	*Present* land revenue and cesses	1,00,000
(b)	Cost of food	78,000
(c)	Interest on debt	2,50,000
	Total	4,28,000

This leaves a modest surplus of Rs. 39,000 to meet the cost of cotton cloth in a country where very litttle cotton is grown, and of salt, tobacco, and *gur*. Of course a certain number of landowners eke out their resources by cultivating as tenants.

It would be absurd to attach too much importance to such calculations when they are unsupported by statistics of actual imports and exports; but they do convey a warning that we are dealing with people who must often find it hard to make both ends meet.

Debt.

21. Obviously their difficulties spring largely from indebtedness. This is not the result of any severity in the revenue demand. The workmen of the holdings may in bad seasons lead to legitimate borrowing, but the bulk of the debt seems to be due to expenditure which might be avoided. Debt is certainly much heavier than in Haripur and probably the burden is greater than in Mansehra.

Tahsil.	Debt.	Per owner.	Cultivated acres per owner.	Debt per cultivated acre.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Abbottabad	7,97,000	24	4	6
Haripur	5,65,000	28	7½	33¼
Mansehra	5,64,000	41	8½	5

Argument for moderation independent of (a) over-population; (b) debt.

22. The source of the remarks which I have quoted from the resolution of the Government of India makes them authoritative and the policy which they outline is in itself eminently reasonable. They are quite independent of the special factors of over population and debt. But it is needful to consider how far these increase the force of the argument in favour of moderation.

Weight to be allowed to plea of (a) over-population.

23. It is easy to lay too much stress on the plea of over-population. If the State were to regulate its demand from the land by counting mouths it would have to give up its claim as supreme landlord to a share of the produce of every field, and in the end might in some tracts have to remit the whole land revenue. Suppose it were to do so a people determined to increase up to the margin of existence would soon be none the better for the generosity of its rulers, while the general community would bear the loss. These are common places of revenue literature, and like much that is trite should be carefully kept in view. But the practical consideration remains that where the habits of the people, the effects of climate and of a long term of lenient assessment, combine to produce such results as we find in Hazára, a prudent and humane Government cannot ignore them in deciding the amount of enhancement which it will demand. As the Government of India remarked we must consider such questions "with reference to the conditions of human nature."

(b) Debt.

24. The plea of indebtedness is much weaker. It is more culpable to live above your means than to have a large family. Except where debt is directly due to pressure of population it ought not to be much

considered. For both in law and in equity the lien of the State on the produce of the soil is superior to that of any creditor. It is right that a man should be made as far as possible to pay his debts, but it is part of the tenure on which he holds his land that he should meet his obligations to the State.

Conclusion.

25. My general conclusion is that in some circles Mr. Watson's proposed assessments should be reduced on the broad ground that to more than double the demand in a circle as a whole, which means probably trebling or quadrupling the revenue in some estates, is opposed to sound policy. Moreover, I think, that we ought, wherever the enhancements are severe, to mitigate the effect by a liberal resort to progressive assessments such as I suggested in reviewing the Mansehra and Haripur reports. I have since had to hear many assessment appeals from the Hazára district, and the experience I have thereby gained has increased my regret that these proposals were not accepted, and that the orders only allowed the postponement of a small part of the demand for the short term of three years. At the end of the 38th paragraph of the resolution from which I have already quoted, it is stated that the Government of India have further laid down liberal principles for future guidance and will be prepared, where the necessity is established, to make further advance in respect of the progressive and graduated imposition of large enhancements.

Paragraph 34 of Mansehra Review.
Paragraph 32 of Haripur Review.

Dhangar circle.

26. The assessment to be imposed depends so largely upon the general considerations which I have dealt with at length, and so little on rates or deductions from half net-assets data that I can dispose of the proposals for each circle very briefly.

The Dhangar is a poor tract which takes its name from the hot stony land so commonly found in it. The area of good *abi* land is really very small. Mr. Watson proposes to raise the revenue from Rs. 14,379 to Rs. 21,000. The incidence of the population per square mile of cultivation is 749, and the average cultivated area per owner is a little over 5 acres. The pressure of population upon the soil is much greater than in the adjoining Kandi Kahl circle of Haripur. Though on paper a trifle less, it is in reality much greater than in Maidán Utla, a far richer circle. The income of the proprietors from sources other than the cultivated land is for Hazára small, and does not equal the yearly interest on the heavy debt, which exceeds a lakh, a burden ascribed to the litigious and extravagant habits of the people. As in Kandi Kahl, crops are liable from time to time to fail badly. I do not consider that we should attempt to take more than Rs. 20,000 here. I have nothing to say against Mr. Watson's rates as rates, except that I would prefer to limit that on *bari* to Rs. 2½ as in Kandi Kahl, and the all-round rate on *maira* to 11 annas which was sanctioned for that circle. This could be done by reducing the rate on *maira* I to 13 annas per acre. It must be remembered that Mr. Watson was allowed to assess Kandi Kahl 7 per cent. below rates. Rupees 20,000 is 55 per cent. of the half net-assets estimate, 112 per cent. of the cash-rent estimate, and about one-ninth of the estimated value of the produce.

Rash circle.

27. The adjoining Rash circle is the richest and most secure in the táhsil, and we can deal with its assessment much more boldly. The population is dense, but much of the soil is excellent, and the yield of maize on *bélá* lands (1,901 acres) is extraordinarily high. This miscellaneous income is far larger than in Dhangar and greatly exceeds interest on debt. The present demand is Rs. 12,882, and Mr. Watson proposes to raise this to Rs. 28,500. For the reasons given in paragraphs 17 to 25 I think that we ought to be content with doubling the present demands and that this should be accompanied with a very liberal resort to progressive assessments. If these reasons are not accepted, I have nothing to urge against the detailed proposals except that I would not assess *bari* higher than *bélá*, considering the great natural advantages of the latter soil. A revenue of Rs. 26,750 would be 37 per cent. of the half net assets deduced from produce rents, 104 per cent. of the cash rent estimate, and one-thirteenth of the gross produce.

28. Tanawal is a poor circle with a very superabundant population. The people could not live at all but for the fact that so many of them take service.

Tanawal circle.

It is a difficult country to assess, because the villages vary so greatly in character. On the whole it is better than the adjoining Badhnak circle in Haripur, for the lands about Sarai Niamat Khan in the south-east corner, where the Babarhan kas enters the Haripur plain, and those in the north-east of the circle between Sherwan and Kuthiála and the Mangal stream, raise the average considerably. The cultivated area has increased by 32 per cent., but much of the new cultivation must be very poor stuff. When one sees the sort of land that is tilled on some of the steep hill sides, one can only suppose that the goad of necessity must be very sharp. The burden of debt is great, considering the smallness of the holdings (3½ acres). Captain Wace assessed the tract curiously high. Mr. Watson proposes to raise the demand from Rs. 20,856 to Rs. 25,000, or by 20 per cent. I think this should be sanctioned. I observe that in the table on page 46 the rate on *negar* is shown as Rs. 2-8, but in the text a rate of Rs. 2-12 is proposed. The latter figure is no doubt correct. The new demand will be 51 per cent. of the half-net assets estimate based on *batai* rents, 86 per cent. of the cash rent estimate, and one-ninth of the gross produce reduced by 16 per cent. on account of the abnormal rabi of 1905.

29. The Nara Lora circle consists of three parts, Nilan, Dhan, and Lora, which are drained by the two branches of the Haro and its affluents, of which

Nara Lora circle.

the Nilan is one. The first is a narrow glen at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, flanked by very bare hills. The people are most hard-working and every inch of available land is utilized. Terracing is done with great care and fields are often protected by strong stone revetments. The soil seemed to me to be generally a good solid brown loam pretty free from stones. The crop returns point to a much greater degree of insecurity than elsewhere in the circle. The best of the Nara Lora *abi* is in Nilan, but at this height one cannot expect a good rabi crop after maize. Dhan is a small valley drained by a tributary of the Haro. The land near this stream is sometimes a clayey moist *bela* in which the maize never suffers from drought, and indeed is apt to rot in years of heavy rainfall. The *maira* is a good strong soil and fairly free from stones. Dhan is more likely to suffer from excessive moisture than from want of it. The greater part of the circle is occupied by Lora, through which the two Haros pass and meet immediately beyond its border. I have no notes on this tract, and I do not think I saw much of it. The estate from which it takes its name is a fine village. Captain Wace overvalued Nilan and assessed it far higher than Dhan or Lora. Throughout Nara Lora the pressure of population is heavy: averaging over a thousand souls per square mile of cultivation. There is much indebtedness, but the miscellaneous income of the proprietors fortunately exceeds the interest charges. It is now proposed to raise the revenue by 32 per cent. on the whole circle, the lowest rate of increase being in Nilan (13 per cent.). In Dhan the enhancement is 40 per cent. and in Lora 45 per cent. The increases in cultivation since last settlement are 13, 26, and 14 per cent. respectively. I think the proposed rates and the resulting demand of Rs. 18,000 may be sanctioned. It is 55 per cent. of the half-net assets based on produce rents, 122 per cent. of the cash rent estimate, and between one-eighth and one-ninth of the gross produce, after allowing for the abnormal spring harvest of 1905.

30. The Dhaka circle consists largely of poor hill land. Forty-eight per cent. is actually recorded as *rakkar* and *kalsi*, and *maira* (28 per cent.) is, Mr.

Dhaka circle.

Watson says, often little better. The *bari* is inferior, and so is the small area of irrigated land. But abundant rainfall and manure make up to a considerable extent for poverty of soil. The most serious matter as regards the assessment is the extraordinary density of the population. There are 1,064 persons to the square mile of cultivation, and the normal proprietary holding is only about three acres. It is small wonder therefore that the Settlement Officer describes the majority of the owners as "struggling." They must be greatly helped in their struggle by the neighbourhood of Murree and the different Civil and Military Stations in the Galis. Nevertheless indebtedness is heavy.

Captain Wace assessed this circle 23 per cent. below rates and the incidence was about 10 annas an acre, which has now been lowered by the spread of cultivation to 7 annas. Mr. Watson proposes to raise the demand from Rs. 10,039 to Rs. 21,000. Looking to all the circumstances I think we should not attempt to take more than Rs. 18,000, which represents a rise of 80 per cent. Even so the enhancement in some estates will probably have to be exceedingly severe. Of course the variation from standards is extreme, and the revenue I propose only represents one-fourteenth of the estimated gross produce. But I cannot regard standards, even if they were reliable, as having much practical bearing on the assessment of the Dhaka. Its present assessment is much heavier than that paid in the adjoining and similar Murree tahsil. It is undesirable that the contrast between the two should be very glaring, and this all the more because they are now under different administrations. I invite attention to the two tables below.

A.—CULTIVATED AREA AND REVENUE.

Circle.	Cultivated acres.	Present demand and rate.	Demand proposed by Settlement Officer and rate.	Increase of revenue per cent.	Increase of cultivation per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dhaka	23,691	10,039 0 6 9	21,000 0 14 2	109	39
Murree	39,357	13,492 0 5 6	24,000 0 9 9	78	82

B.—SOILS AND ASSESSMENT RATES.

Circle.	Detail.	Abi.	Barani.		
			I.	II.	III.
Dhaka	Per cent.	2	21	28	49
	Rate	1·4	2·0	0·10	0·6
Murree	Per cent.	5	34	51	10
	Rate	0·12	1·2	0·6	0·3

At last Settlement it was found that the cultivated area of Murree had increased by 129 per cent., but the Financial Commissioner ordered the Settlement Officer not to raise the demand by more than 60 per cent. The present Settlement Officer of Rawalpindi has had to meet the same difficulty, and his proposals are dominated by the feeling that very large and sudden enhancements however justified press hard. It is possible that I shall propose a larger demand tempered by a liberal resort to progressive assessments. But I shall certainly not suggest that the revenue should be more than doubled. Murree assessed at Rs. 26,000 will still be more lightly dealt with than Dhaka assessed at Rs. 18,000. the amount I have suggested might be taken.

31. A good description of the Bakot circle is given in the 14th paragraph of the report. It is a better tract than Dhaka. Its *abi* lands are much superior in quality and form a much larger proportion of the total cultivation. The other soils and waste are, Mr. Watson says, perhaps slightly better in Bakot than in Dhaka. The pressure of population is less. The large area (24 per cent.) tilled by occupancy tenants paying cash rents is of course a source of weakness to the landowners. There is much less debt than anywhere else in the tahsil, as the table in the 28th paragraph of the report shows. Captain Wace's rates were here meaningless, for he seems to have fixed his demand at about two-fifths of the sum which resulted from their application. It is useless to discuss Mr. Watson's rates. They may well be accepted if it is

Bakot circle.

right to raise the demand by 132 per cent. My own advice is not to do more than double it. I would therefore fix the revenue at Rs. 9,500. The cash rent data cannot be disregarded here, for about four-fifths of the land in the hands of tenants-at-will and one-fifth of the whole cultivated area pays cash, not to speak of 24 per cent. more, for which occupancy tenants pay money rents. The demand I propose is 95 or 96 per cent. of the cash rent estimate, but only 30 per cent. of the half-net assets estimate based on *batai* rents, and one-fourteenth of the gross produce.

Boi circle.

32. Boi is the poorest and weakest of all the circles. The irrigated area is very small, and 72 per cent. of the cultivated land consists of *rakkar* and *kalsi*. The people are very poor, very ignorant, and totally lacking in enterprise. The demand is on paper extremely light and is practically all paid to the jagirdar. I think it would be wise to limit the increase to Rs. 5,000, which represents an enhancement of 54 per cent.

I note below the financial results of the re-assessment should my proposals be accepted.

CIRCLE.	Present demand.	PROPOSED DEMAND. Settlement Officer.	PROPOSED DEMAND. Settlement Commissioner.	Increase (column 4 on column 2) per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dhangar	14,379	21,000	20,000	39
Rash	12,882	28,500	25,750	100
Tanawal	20,856	25,000	25,000	20
Nara Lora	13,614	18,000	18,000	32
Dhaka	10,039	21,000	18,000	80
Bakot	4,733	11,000	9,500	100
Boi	3,240	6,000	5,000	54
...	79,743	1,30,500	1,21,250	52

Progressive assessments.

33. Where the demand in any estate is raised by more than 66 per cent. the Settlement Officer should, I consider, have authority to defer the imposition of one-third of the increase for five years. Where the enhancement is, as it often will be, above 100 per cent., I would take half at once and reach the full demand by two steps adding one moiety in Kharif 1910 and the other five years later. There may be cases where the assessment will be trebled. If so I would spread the enhancement over 15 years, taking one-third of it at once, and the remaining two-thirds in equal parts at intervals of five years.

Assessment on mills and goats.

34. The proposed assessment of Rs. 6,000 on mills may be accepted, and Mr. Watson might be given the discretion to go Rs. 500 above or below it for which he asks. He calculates that the tax on goats recently sanctioned will bring in about Rs. 3,500 yearly.

Other matters.

35. No orders are required regarding cesses. The new demand should be introduced with effect from Kharif 1905, and it will be expedient to limit the term of the Settlement to 20 years. The existing dates for the payment of the kharif and rabi instalments may remain unchanged.

36. The report* is a good one and is marked by the care and ability which Mr. Watson's past work in Hazara has led one to expect. With the assessment of the Abbottabad tahsil he will bring almost to an end a very difficult task. I need not enlarge on its magnitude further than to say that in many rospects the work in Hazara has been more like a first Regular, than an ordinary Revised, Settlement. The Chief Commissioner is well aware how thoroughly Mr. Waston and his Assistant Captain Beadon have carried it out.

Concluding remarks.

J. M. DOUIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

5th February 1906.

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* It reached my office in priut on 20th Jannary 1906. Mr. Watson gave me a typed copy in September 1905, so apparently it took a long time to pass through the Press. The date when the manuscript was received and the date when the report was issued in print should under standing orders have been entered at the end of the report.

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

OF THE

HAZARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Area and boundaries.

The Abbottabad Tahsil is the middle of the three tahsils of the Hazara District and, if we exclude from Mansehra the enormous areas of uncultivated waste in the Kagan and Bhogarmang valleys, is the largest of them all. In any case it is the most populous, has the greatest number of villages and if not the most prosperous, is, as containing the headquarters of the district and several hill stations and cantonments, the most important. As a separate tahsil, however, it only dates its existence from the year 1874, being formed at the close of last Settlement out of portions of the Haripur and Mansehra Tahsils which then constituted the whole District. It is some 690 square miles in extent or just one quarter of the total district area, and is 32 miles at its widest from east to west and 30 from north to south. Its northern boundary marches with the Mansehra Tahsil and is an irregular line drawn from the Siran river on the west to the Kunhar river on the east meeting the latter at a point some three miles south of Garhi Habibullah Khan on the Abbottabad-Kashmir road. From the junction with the Siran the boundary turns to the south-west and follows that river with slight deviations for a long distance, marching for the first few miles with the feudal territory of the Nawab of Amb and below that with the Badhnak tract of the Haripur Tahsil. At Kachhi the line leaves the Siran and strikes for a short distance due south across a spur of the Tanawal hills; then as it touches the edge of the Haripur plain it turns eastward and runs partly along the edge of the plain and partly through the southern fringe of hills till it reaches the open valley where Sorai Niamat Khan lies. After skirting the Haripur plain in a southerly direction for a short way it turns more to the east, strikes across the Dor river to the low hills on the further side and then proceeding generally in a southerly or south-easterly direction wanders through the hills that form the northern portion of the Khanpur range and, crossing the two Harroh streams just above the point where they unite, after many windings meets the boundary of the Rawalpindi District. Hitherto the line has marched with the Haripur Tahsil, but from here turning north-east it skirts the Murree Tahsil of Rawalpindi until, after crossing the high range connecting Murree with the Gali hill stations near the Khaira Gali Cantonment, it descends to the Jhelum river. The latter forms the southern portion of the eastern boundary of the tahsil, while the Kunhar, which at Pattan pours the waters of the Kagan valley into the bigger stream, forms the northern. Across these rivers lies the territory of the Punch and Kashmir States.

Physical features

2. Generally speaking the tahsil is a maze of hills and valleys of varying altitudes. Two small tracts only can be dignified with the name of plain. One is the valley of the Dor from where it debouches from the Dhamtaur hills south-east of Abbottabad to where after a southerly course of 12 miles or so it enters the Haripur Tahsil. This plain, of an altitude of between 3,000 and 2,6?0 feet, is nowhere more than three miles wide and, though from a distance it looks level enough, a nearer inspection will show it to be seamed with ravines and on both sides to slope gently down towards the Dor from the hills on its borders. The Dor itself, a small stream enough save when rain or melting snow has swelled its volume, flows in a deep though wide bed, and most of the level ground lies on its left bank. The other tract is the Rash or Orash plain which is situated to the

north of the Dor valley and is separated from it by the Sarban hill rising between the Dor and the Salhad nullah along which the tonga road runs. The Rash plain proper is a stretch of moist level land about 4,000 feet above sea-level, some 5 miles in length and 3 in width, enclosed by an irregular amphitheatre of hills and looking as if it had once been a lake. In fact it would appear that only within the last 60 years or so has the centre of the plain been gradually converted by drainage from a marsh into one of the most fertile portions of the tahsil. It is at the southern end of this tract that the Abbottabad civil station and cantonment lie. More broken but still open and level land known as the Mangal ilaqa continues the valley to the north till it meets the boundary of Mansehra.

The two tracts thus described separate the two mountain chains which with their innumerable spurs and offshoots and the valleys which they enclose make up the rest of the tahsil. On the west side is the Tanawal country; on the east the lofty ridge which may here for convenience sake be termed the Dunga Gali range. These tangles of hills are somewhat bewildering but with the help of the map some main features may be discerned. The watershed of Tanawal is a ridge extending north-westward from the Habiba hill behind Abbottabad itself to the Mangal nullah at a point near the boundary of the Mansehra Tahsil. From this ridge three long spurs extend in a south-westerly or westerly direction. The southernmost starts from Habiba and following the line of the Abbottabad and Haripur road and the Dor ends in the Haripur plain. The next runs almost due west to the Siran at Kachhi. The large nullah between these two ridges is known as the Babarhan kas. It varies much in width, its broadest part being where it debouches on the Haripur plain at Serai Niamat Khan. The third spur emerges from the Biliana hill, which is 6,200 feet above sea-level and the highest point in Tanawal, and running due west eventually meets the Siran at Bir and Phuhar. The valley between it and the spur to the south is known as the Jarl or Soha nullah. It is narrower than the Babarhan, opening out only as it approaches Soha at its western end. North of this spur and across the deep bed of the Mangal stream, which, rising in the hills to the east of Rash, here cuts its way through Tanawal to join the Siran at Seri Sher Shah, is another ridge at a lower elevation which is a continuation of the Garhian hills of the Mansehra Tahsil and running in a south-westerly direction between the Siran and the Mangal forms the north-western corner of the tract. The description of Tanawal may be completed by the mention of a series of minor spurs projecting in a north-easterly direction from the Habiba-Biliana ridge to the Mangal nullah or the edge of the Rash plain.

If we turn now to the country which lies east of Rash and the Dor valley we shall find that the dominating feature is the lofty wooded ridge which, continuing the chain of mountains that flank the Kagan and Kunhar valleys on their west side, stretches through the tahsil from north to south and ends in the Murree hills. It varies in height roughly between 10,000 and 7,000 feet and forms a watershed between the Jhelum and the streams that eventually find their way into the Indus. It is studded with small hill stations and cantonments, the former comprising Thandiani, Nathia Gali and Dunga Gali, and the latter Bara Gali, Kalabagh, Ghora Dhaka, Khanspur, Changla Gali and Khaira Gali. Of these Nathia Gali is the headquarters of the North-West Frontier Province Government in the hot weather. From this huge backbone a number of ribs of varying height and length extend towards the Kunhar and Jhelum on the one side and the Rash and Dor plains on the other. The tract enclosed between the northen portion of the ridge and the Kunhar is known as Boi, that between the southern portion and the Jhelum as Bakot. The former is of greater width than the latter and it is traversed by several long spurs projecting from the Thandiani hill which end abruptly on the edge of the Kunhar. It is a remote inaccessible region, a land of deep ravines flanked by formidable precipices; the only level ground is on the narrow crests of the ridges or where a little space is left between their base and the river bank; and the manner in which cultivation is carried up the almost perpendicular hill slopes must be seen to be believed. In Bakot the precipices are as lofty and almost as sheer, but otherwise there is a considerable difference in the character of the country, for the spurs are much shorter, their soil is more productive and between them and the Jhelum but still at a considerable height above the river is a strip of land scored by nullahs but with level patches here and there and wider and more fertile than any that the Boi tract can show.

On the western side of the range the drainage at the northern end is carried through deep ravines to the Siran by the Mangal and other minor streams and below comes a series of valleys the northern of which are drained by the Dor and the southern by the Harroh and their respective tributaries. The most notable of these valleys are the following:—

First what is termed the Dhangar Nara tract, an open but arid and raviney stretch of land draining into the Dor and behind the low fringe of hills that flanks the Dor plain on the south-east near the border of the Haripur Tahsil. Its elevation is something over 3,000 feet. Further to the south-east and separated from Dhangar Nara by a bare steep ridge is the Nilan valley, a fertile tract 3,500 to 4,000 feet above sea-level drained by the Nilan stream. The latter after pursuing a south-westerly course through the valley, turns due south and cutting its way through the next chain of hills joins the Harroh at a point just inside the Haripur Tahsil. East of this tract we climb the ridge on which the village and *thana* of Nara stand and make a short descent into a remarkable upland valley known as the Dhan with an altitude of 5,000 feet or so and a moist and in some places marshy soil. Leaving this and proceeding east in the direction of the main range we follow for a short distance the course of the Samundar nullah which rises between the Bara Gali and Kalabagh cantonments and flows down between the spurs that strike out from the ridge at these two points. We then come to the valley of the Karral Harroh which has its source between Nathia Gali and Dunga Gali. This valley is enclosed by precipitous ranges on either side and with the exception of some rice fields in the river bed the only level land is in bays in the hills receding from the river bank and at a considerable elevation above it. Finally we cross another ridge and come to the valley of the Dhund Harroh which has its sources between Changla Gali and Murree and joins its sister stream at a point just inside the Khanpur tract of the Haripur Tahsil. The hills that surround this valley are less precipitous and on the left bank the land is more open; in fact, where the village of Lorah stands, the surrounding country might almost be called a plain, were it not broken by low hills and numerous ravines. It is within easy reach of Murree and the tonga road to Rawalpindi.

Climate and rainfall. Appendix A.

3. From the above attempt to describe the physical conformation of the tahsil it will be gathered that there are marked differences of climate in its various portions. As the altitude is nowhere less than about 2,000 feet the heat of the Punjab plains is not to be met with; but the Dor valley, the lower part of Tanawal and the banks of the Kunhar and Jhelum can be exceedingly hot on occasion, though the extreme heat begins later and ends earlier than in the Punjab. Elsewhere the climate is cool and temperate. The most unpleasant months are July and August when in the valleys and lower hills the air is close and enervating, and the higher hills are often enveloped in mist; nor are January and February as a rule very agreeable, for rain, snow, and severe cold make Abbottabad itself a somewhat undesirable residence at that season. Snow falls down to a height of 4,000 feet on the average and in the higher ranges it lies till April or May. Statistics of rainfall will be found in Appendix A (1). It will be seen that the average of the last 22 years is about 47 inches which compares favourably with the 36 inches of Mansehra and the 30 inches of Haripur. Two-thirds fall in the summer months of April to September, and one-third during the winter months. August is the rainiest month of the year with an average of 9½ inches but is followed closely by July. In the winter there is not much to choose between January, February and March which have an average of between 3½ and 4½ inches. Generally speaking the rainfall is sufficient for the sowing and maturing of the crops, but it would be an error to take the 47 inches of the Sadar station at Abbottabad as the average throughout a tahsil so varied in altitude and physical features. In Tanawal (especially the lower portion) and in the Dor valley the average approaches more to that of Haripur and an occasional drought such as that in the winter of 1901-02 when in Abbottabad itself less than 6 inches of rain fell and no snow lay even on the Gali Ranges may have serious consequences on the fortunes of the crops. On the other hand in the higher hills the rainfall is much heavier than the average. This is evidenced by the readings of the rain-gauge recently erected at Dunga Gali (*vide* Appendix A (2)) from which it will be seen that from May to October in the

years 1903-04 and 1904-05 the rainfall was 55 and 40 per cent. respectively above that registered at Abbottabad during the same months. We should thus be on fairly safe ground if we say that, including snow, the average rainfall of the tahsil ranges from 35 in the driest to 70 inches in the wettest tracts.

It will be noticed that the figures of Appendix A afford little ground for supposing that during the last half century there has been any permanent decrease in the quantity of rain that falls owing to disforestation or other causes. The average for the fifteen years ending 1872-73 is only half an inch more than the average of the last 22 years and the falls of 1900-01 and 1904-05 are both well above those averages. The fact seems to be that though much denudation has taken place in the village wastes, the large areas of Government and village forests that still remain both here and in the Mansehra Tahsil are sufficient to prevent a change in the climatic conditions.

Classification of soils.

4. The soil classification adopted is as follows (the figures in brackets denote the total acreage under each soil) :—

A.—Irrigated.

(1). *Bagh* (470).—Plentifully manured irrigated land which grows sugarcane, turmeric or vegetables or heavy crops of maize and wheat or barley.

(2). *Bari abi* (434).—Manured land near a village site or homestead which gets less water than *bagh* and grows ordinary *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

(3). *Bahardi abi* (1,946).—Land further removed from the village site or homestead than *bari abi* and receiving less manure but otherwise resembling it.

(4). *Hotar* (2,830).—Rice growing land, usually found in level terraces on the banks of hill torrents.

(5). *Barangar abi* (307).—Inferior stony soil, generally with a scanty water supply.

(6). *Gharera abi* (266).—The stony land lying in the bed of streams and exposed to their action.

B.—Unirrigated

(1). *Bari* (20,946).—Manured land in the vicinity of the village site or homestead.

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(2). *Bela* (2,080).—Naturally moist, almost marshy, soil.

(3). *Kund* (1,539).—Land lying in a hollow or on the banks of a stream with special facilities for receiving and retaining moisture; generally a good strong loam. At the lower end of Tanawal the term includes the so-called *nevar* lands lying in the beds of the nullahs, which consist of an excellent alluvial soil that is periodically renewed by the silt brought down by floods.

(4). *Maira* (47,547).—A loam that varies in quality from the strong clayey soil of the Mangal tract to the poor stony lands of the Dor valley. In the hills all land that is fairly level and is not too full of stones to be classed as *rakkar* or too near a village site or homestead to be shown as *bari* is so recorded.

(5). *Rakkar* (17,944).—Bad stony land found generally at the base of the hills or on the edges of ravines. It is less level as a rule than *maira* but not so sloping as *kalsi*.

(6). *Kalsi.* (35,611).—The soil of the narrow fields that climb the steep hill sides. Where practicable these are fashioned into terraces that make some approach to flatness and are supported by stone walls; but the slopes are often too great to allow of this being done.

A comparison with the soil classification given in the Assessment Reports of the other two tahsils will show that the term *bari abi* is an innovation, for, although the soil is to be found there also, it has all been classed under *bagh*. It would have perhaps been better to discriminate between *bagh* and *bari abi* in these tahsils, at any rate in certain circles, but the distinction is more marked in Abbottabad than elsewhere. And as it will be helpful for purposes of assessment I have had little hesitation in adopting it. I would also note that the term *bela* bears a somewhat different interpretation to what it does in Haripur and

Mansehra. The soil is only to be found in two tracts, Rash and Dhan, and is locally known as *jab* or *jabba*. In the Punjab it would be included under the head of *sailab*. And lastly I would observe that, apart from the difficulties of classification which I have described in paragraph 4 of the Haripur Report, and need not repeat here, it is no easy matter in hill country where cultivation is everywhere interspersed with waste to estimate accurately the cultivated areas. This especially applies to *kalsi*. It is impossible to measure separately each cultivated plot where a field number includes many such with strips of waste between them and all that can be done is to make a rough calculation of the cultivated and waste included in the total area of the field. But, as in the case of *kalsi* the waste is often nearly as valuable as the cultivation, inaccuracies in this regard do not really matter much for assessment purposes. Further observations regarding special characteristics of the soils in the various assessment circles will be found in the next chapter.

Classification of waste land.

5. Cattle and the income from wood and grass are such important assets of the tahsil that the area and character of the waste land require special notice. Exclusive of Government forests the classification and acreage are as follows:—

(1). *Banna* (17,648).—The banks of fields or the strips of waste land that separate one cultivated terrace from another. These usually grow a valuable crop of grass.

(2). *Dhaka Rakh* (116,969).—Plots of waste land in the hills, usually adjoining cultivation, in which the grass is preserved during the rainy season and subsequently cut for fodder, the cattle then being turned on to graze.

(3). *Dhaka Charagah* (58,936).—Hill waste used for grazing purposes, on which no attempt is made to preserve the grass.

(4). *Dhaka Darakhtan* (28,398).—Hill land thickly covered with trees.

(5). Other unculturable waste, (35,705).

(6). Culturable waste, (3,660), *i.e.*, *banjar jadid* (659) and *banjar qadim* (3,001).

Banna and *dhaka rakh* are usually held in severalty, *dhaka charagah* and *dhaka darakhtan* in common. I would observe however that it is not always easy in practice to distinguish between the various classes, to say, for example, where *banna* ends and *dhaka rakh* begins, or whether waste should be shown as *dhaka rakh* or *dhaka charagah*, or as *dhaka charagah* or *dhaka darakhtan*. Nor has such care been exercised in checking this classification as in checking that of cultivated soils, as the matter is less important. Still I think that the returns are sufficiently accurate for our purposes.

CHAPTER II.—ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

Preliminary remarks on accuracy of the figures.

6. Before I proceed to discuss the assessment circles of the tahsil a few remarks on the reliability of the figures regarding them which are embodied in the appendices and statements that form the second part of this report will not be out of place. I need not dilate here on the inaccuracy of the old Settlement records which has been sufficiently set forth in the reports on the Haripur and Mansehra Tahsils. I would only remark that owing to difficulties of measurement caused by the extreme hilliness of the tahsil the maps are worse on the average than those of Haripur though not so bad as in Mansehra. We found that in 291 villages these maps were accurate enough for the old field numbers to be identified approximately on the ground, in 25 we had to disregard those numbers except for checking the entries of ownership and tenancy and to measure in accordance with possession, and in 43 we measured in parts by the old numbers and in parts by possession. But on the other hand the returns of the new measurements may be accepted with greater confidence than the incomplete statistics of Haripur and the imperfectly attested figures of Mansehra, for by the time that the assessment statements of the Report were compiled the survey of the tahsil had been finished for some months, the work of attestation was fairly well advanced, and the soil entries in nearly all the villages had been finally revised by the Settlement Naib Tahsildars, if not by the Tahsildar. Many mistakes no doubt there still are and it is impossible to expect in the hills the accuracy obtainable in the plains, but I believe that the new figures are sufficiently near the mark to give a very correct general idea of the circumstances and resources of each circle.

I would also add that statistics of cropping on the various soils will be given for 1904-05 alone, because this is the only year in which reliable figures for all villages are available, and that in weighing them it must be remembered, as will be noted more in detail in another chapter, that the *kharif* of 1904 was average in the cooler and below average in the hotter tracts, and the *rabi* of 1905 was an exceptionally favourable one almost throughout the tahsil.

General scheme of circles.

7. In a country of this kind the forming of assessment circles is no easy matter and in any case it is hopeless to expect the uniformity of the Punjab plains. And, as in the case of Haripur and Mansehra, experience has shown that a more intimate acquaintance with the district than that possessed when the Preliminary Report has to be submitted is necessary before the limits of those circles can be laid down with any certainty. In fact I have found that only a village to village inspection enables me to judge satisfactorily how the arrangement of circles adopted at last Settlement should be modified. The Preliminary Report will show that I proposed to reduce Captain Wace's 25 circles to five which I named Rajoia, Orash, Tanawal, Nara and Dhaka. I have now come to the conclusion that this number is too small and have split up the Dhaka circle into three, while I have also altered the boundaries of all the others to some extent. The seven circles thus created I propose to call Dhangar, Rash, Tanawal, Nara-Lora, Dhaka, Boi and Bakot. Their physical features may be gathered from the description of the tahsil given in paragraph 2, and their limits are shown in the map accompanying this report. Dhangar is the open valley of the Dor, with one or two side valleys of similar character. (*Dhangar*) is a term denoting the poor stony soil that is to be found in most of the villages of this tract and is a more suitable name than Rajoia. Rash is the plain of that name and the Mangal tract that forms its continuation to the north. Tanawal is the country enclosed by the Tanawal hills. Nara-Lora is composed of three portions, the Nilan valley, the Dhan ridge and basin and the villages on the banks of the two Harrohs for some distance above their junction which for convenience sake I describe as the Lora tract. Dhaka is the hilly country lying to the immediate west of the Dunga Gali range and Boi and Bakot are the tracts to the east of it. Detailed particulars regarding each circle are given in the following paragraphs.

8. The Dhangar Circle consists of 34 villages. It is formed from Captain Wace's circles of Gujhail, Marhad, Gujrat and Dhangar Nara with the exclusion of the village of Samwala, which is in the Nilan valley and was wrongly included in Dhangar Nara, and with the addition of the villages of Kiala, Banda Sahib Khan, Khokhar and Banda Shohalian, the first of which was put by Captain Wace in Nilan and the latter three in Orash, though they are really outside these tracts. The main features of the circle are the valuable bit of Dor irrigation at the south-western end and the large area of stony and arid *barani* soil. The former is the head of the wonderfully fertile tract which extends along the Dor bed to Haripur. It gets abundance of water, is enriched by the silt brought down by floods, and grows valuable crops of sugarcane and turmeric. The latter soil is found throughout the circle but is prevalent in its worst form on the sloping lands of the villages on the right bank of the stream between the tonga road and the boundary of the Haripur tahsil, in one or two villages on the left bank of which the most important is Rajoia, and in Dhangar Nara. On the other hand in some lands on the right bank of the Dor there are stretches of good loam free of stones, and again near the hills to the east in the old Gujhail and Marhad circles is some more good soil, stony, it is true, but with a large admixture of clay, and cooler than that of the rest of the tract. I have thus found it necessary to distinguish two classes of *maira*, *maira II* being such of the inferior land above alluded to as has not been recorded as *rakkar*, from which indeed it differs little, and all the other *maira* being put in the first class. Of the other *barani* soils the *kund* lies in the ravines, is generally of inferior quality and for assessment purposes may be classed with *maira I*. The *bari* varies according as it is manured *maira I* or *maira II*; but it is usually of the former class and is therefore good on the average. The *kalsi* is in the hills bordering the circle and is very poor stuff, while the *rakkar* is no better.

Dhangar.

Of the irrigated soils which constitute 9 per cent. of the total cultivation the *bagh* has been above referred to. The *bari abi* and *hotar* are in the main poorish stony lands fed from springs towards the head of the tract or up under the hills; the *bahardi abi* is good alluvial land outsido the limits of the *bagh*, the *barangar abi* is irrigated *maira II* and tho *gharera abi* in the bed of the Dor varies in area and quality from year to year according to the caprice of the river.

If we turn to the waste we find that the resources of the circle in this respect are small. Though it covers 58 per cent of the total area, it is of little value. The hills are stony and bare; the brushwood that they used to produce has been cut down and grass is not overplentiful. Thus it comes about that the *bari* area in several villages is affected by the necessity of using manure for fuel, and in others grass has to be purchased from the Tanawal hills to feed the cattle.

Statistics of the area and cropping of the circle will be found in Statements I, II and III, and I need not here repeat them. But the following percentages of the total cultivated area matured and sown and of the total sown area failed in the year 1904-05 will be instructive :—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Bagh	1	168	168	...
Bari abi, hotar, bahardi abi	6	121	114	6
Barangar and gharera abi	2	129	118	8
Bari	12	186	158	15
Kund and maira I	40	148	114	23
Maira II	20	133	99	25
Rakkar and kalsi	19	116	85	27
Total ...	100	142	112	21

It will be seen that there is heavy double cropping on *bagh* and *bari*. *Bagh* in fact would be all *dofasli* were it not for sugarcane and turmeric, which are rarely followed by a second crop in the same year. The exceptional *rabi* of 1905 renders the sown and matured areas of *maira II* above the average as *rabi* crops predominate on this soil. On the other soils the crops are fairly equally divided between the two harvests. An indication of the poorness of much of the *barani* land is shown by the fact that in the *kharif* the percentage (63) of area under the superior crops, maize, rice, cotton, potatoes, cane and turmeric is lower, and the percentage (37) under pulses and other inferior crops is higher than in any other circle. In the *rabi*, on the other hand, the percentage under wheat is the highest in the tahsil, and, generally speaking, except on the irrigated lands, the *rabi* is more important and more secure than the *kharif*.

9. The Rash Circle contains 22 villages of which 12 lie in or on the immediate edge of the Rash plain proper, and 10 in the Mangal tract.

Rash.

It comprises Captain Wace's circles of Orash Dhamtaur, Orash Nawanshahr and Mangal with the exception of the three villages mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which I have transferred to Dhangar, and a number of others on both sides of the plain, most of them of very small size, which are more akin to the Tanawal and Dhaka circles respectively, and have therefore been included in them. The following table gives the cropping on the soils for 1904-05:—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Hotar	2	129	128	1
Other abi	4	104	103	1
Bari	10	161	159	1
Bela	10	115	115	...
Kund and maira	59	112	108	4
Rakkar and kalsi	15	103	88	15
Total ...	100	116	111	4

These figures are eloquent of the excellence of the land, for, except on the worst soils, there is little difference between the sown and matured areas. The *maira*, in fact, is much the best in the tahsil. In Mangal it is a dark strong loam; in Rash proper it is lighter and sandier, especially on the western side of the plain. The former requires more rain than the latter, but usually gets enough for its wants. The *bari* like the *maira* is excellent, and there is some good *kund* in the ravines. The *rakkar* and *kalsi* are indifferent soils at the base or on the slopes of the bare hills that surround the tract.

But the feature of the Rash plain proper is the *bela* or '*jab*' land of which its centre is composed. Once, perhaps, a lake, later a marsh, it was only about the commencement of British rule that it began to be systematically drained, the tradition being that a Kashmiri taught the people how to set about the task. The channels constructed for this purpose carry the surplus waters into the Darkhan stream, which joins the Dor below Dhamtaur. In the course of years they have deepened slightly, and the water level has sunk, with the result that land which was formerly too moist to be cultivated at all grows splendid maize and the old complaint that heavy rain water-logged the soil and rotted the

crops has now little foundation in fact, though it is still true that a fairly dry year is better for this land than a very wet one. The diminution in the area of irrigated soils since last Settlement seems also to be due to this gradual drying process. 8 per cent of the total cultivated area of the circle was then irrigated; now only 5 per cent is so, the respective areas being 1,396 and 996 acres. 85 per cent of this irrigation is in the Rash plain itself, where the water is brought on to the land by dams in the drainage channels, and practically all the decrease has taken place here. Much of the old *hotar* has been absorbed in *bela* or *other abi* and, in fact, in the *jab* tract only 42 acres of this soil now remain. I should note, however, that this striking diminution in area is partly due to greater strictness of classification, for I have decided that in this tract those fields only should be recorded as *hotar* on which rice has been grown in at least four out of the last six *kharif* harvests. Where rice is only an occasional crop, the soil is entered as *bari abi* or *bahardi abi*, as the case may be. The other *hotar* of the circle lies in the Darkhan or in the Mangal and its tributary nullahs, the latter is of good, the former of average quality. The *bagh* is mostly devoted to vegetables, and the other irrigated soils call for no special remark.

If we turn to the cropping we find that the *kharif* is the more important harvest, due to its preponderance on the *bela* and *kalsi* lands. On the *maira* the crops are fairly equally divided. The percentage under superior crops in the *kharif*, which are almost exclusively maize, is the highest of all circles, except Dhaka, and in the *rabi* wheat is nearly as prominent as in Dhangar.

The waste which comprises about half the total area contains a good supply of grass, but wood is very scarce. The hills have been denuded to supply the wants of Abbottabad and of the big villages that stud the plain, and manure has to a large extent to be used for fuel.

Tanawal.

10. The Tanawal Circle consists of 144 villages and comprises Captain Wace's circles of Kachhi, Maidan Shingri, Kandi Shingri, Sherwan, Garhian and Babarhan, with a few villages transferred from the hills on the west side of the Rash plain. The soil and cropping percentages are as follows:—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Bagh	1	228	227	1
Other abi	2	135	127	6
Bari	14	191	172	10
Kund or negar	2	193	175	9
Other kund and dofasli maira	11	192	175	9
Ekfasli maira	23	123	98	21
Rakkar	26	133	98	26
Kalsi	21	121	93	23
Total	100	144	119	18

The physical features of the circle give rise to a great variety of agricultural conditions. Some of the villages have all their lands on the ridges and the hill slopes beneath; others lie in the valleys with a hotter but more level soil;

others again are a mixture of both. The irrigated lands cover 3 per cent only of the total cultivated area. The *bagh* is to be found mainly in the villages of Bir and Kachhi on the edge of the Siran. That of Bir is of great excellence and no better cultivation can be found in the tahsil. In addition to the *rabi*, two crops of maize are grown in the year, which explains how it is that the area under this soil is more than double cropped. Of the other *abi* soils the *hotar* is of poorish quality, and is mostly in the nullahs that run down towards the Mangal. The *bahardi* and *bari abi* are irrigated by cuts from the Mangal or Siran rivers or fed by springs in the hills. The latter class have a precarious water-supply, which in dry years often ceases altogether. The figures for the unirrigated soils show the intensive nature of the cultivation; the holdings are small, the population industrious, and cattle numerous; hence the large amount of double cropping which extends beyond the *bari* to the *kund* and *maira*. So much, in fact, of the latter soil that lies on the outskirts of the *bari* is manured, and in an average season grows two crops a year that I have thought it advisable to divide it for assessment purposes into two classes, *maira I* being taken to include all fields of whose area not less than half has matured a second crop during the year 1904-05, and *maira II* comprising the rest. The statistics show that nearly one-third of the *maira* area is of the first description, but in this circle, more almost than in any other, the exceptionally fine *rabi* of 1905 must be borne in mind in considering the figures. *Maira II* is generally poor stony stuff, little better than the *rakkar* as the figures indicate, but there is some good soil of this class in the open land at the lower end of the Babarhan and Soha nullahs. The *bari* differs much according as it is sloping or flat, in a hollow or on a ridge, full or free of stones, near the main *abadi* or round an isolated homestead, but it is everywhere heavily manured, carefully tended, and, except in some of the coolest lands at the most elevated points of the circle, almost always sown with two crops in the year. The *negar*, which has been referred to in paragraph 4, is superior to the average *bari*, for though it is also *dofasli* it does not require manure. Its defect is that it is liable to diluvion and to be spoilt by sand and stones brought down by floods. The *rakkar* and *kalsi* are bad arid lands for the most part with little earth among the stones; but even they, in certain villages, get some manure, and the *kalsi* is, as a rule, laboriously terraced and supported by walls of stone which help to retain the rain water.

The area under *rabi* crops is slightly larger than that under *kharif*, though the latter preponderates in the cooler and higher villages. The *rabi* is also more secure, for a brief spell of drought rapidly withers the maize on the stonier lands. The poor quality of much of the soil is indicated by the prevalence of inferior crops in the *kharif* and by the fact that barley, a hardier but less valuable crop than wheat, in this circle alone covers a higher percentage of the area.

The waste is extensive, accounting for 71 per cent. of the total area. The hills are rocky and stony, but yield a fine crop of grass if the rainfall is propitious. The Biliana hill and adjacent ridges are well wooded with *chir* (*Pinus longifolia*); elsewhere there is little but brushwood, the most conspicuous shrubs being the *sanatha* (*Dodonaea burmanniana*) and barberry; in many villages the hillsides have been denuded even of these to supply the requirements of the Rash and Haripur plains or of the villagers themselves.

Nara-Lora.

11. The Nara-Lora Circle, which contains 58 villages, comprises Captain Wace's circles of Nilan (with the exclusion of Kiala and inclusion of Samwala as noted in paragraph 7), Maidan Danna, Dhakkan Danna and the lower portions of Harranda Nara and Dhaka Danna. I have had some difficulty in fixing the limits of this circle, for its physical features are varied, and the grouping adopted by Captain Wace is not here a very reliable guide. My chief doubts have been as to whether the Nilan valley should not be constituted a separate circle and how I should treat the Dhan, which is 1,000 feet higher on the average than the rest of the tract and possesses a unique character, but is too small to form a circle by itself. After a full consideration of the circumstances I have come to the conclusion that it will be possible to apply the same rates throughout, and thus form the whole into one circle, but to show how far I am justified in doing so I have made three sub-circles out of the tract and give separate figures for each. Nilan is composed of the villages draining into the Nilan stream, Dhan of those surrounding the basin of that name with the addition of the two villages of Lassan and Dabran, which lie further along the ridge to the south at similar elevation, and Lora is

the country drained by the two Harrohs for some 8 miles above their junction. The percentages of cultivation and cropping are as follows:—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
(A).—Nilan.				
Hotar	2	116	109	7
Other abi	4	141	114	19
Bari	21	179	158	12
Kund and maira	40	139	105	24
Rakkar and kalsi	33	100	65	37
Total	100	135	103	23
(B).—Dhan.				
Hotar	·8	83	83	...
Other abi	·2	62	50	20
Bari	18	123	110	11
Kund, bela, maira	56	106	97	8
Rakkar and kalsi	25	93	76	19
Total	100	105	94	11
(C).—Lora.				
Hotar	5·6	94	92	2
Other abi	·4	105	100	5
Bari	25	187	182	3
Kund and maira	36	154	140	9
Rakkar and kalsi	33	111	93	16
Total	100	145	132	8
Total Circle.				
Hotar	3	97	94	3
Other abi	2	134	110	18
Bari	22	172	160	7
Kund, bela, maira	42	134	116	13
Rakkar and kalsi	31	105	80	23
Total	100	132	114	14

The irrigated soils, which cover 5 per cent of the total area, consist, except for some good *bari abi* and *bahardi abi* in Nilan, of little but *hotar*. The latter is best in Nilan, where the climate is hottest and the water-supply most constant. In Lora, though the soil is equally good, the springs from which most of it is irrigated occasionally fail, and in dry years part, as the figures indicate, has to be left uncultivated or sown with a *barani* crop. The channels of the two Harrohs are too deep to irrigate any land except that lying in the bed of the stream, and this, though it gets plenty of water, is liable to diluvion. On the *barani* soils the small amount of double cropping in Dhan, as compared with Lora and Nilan, is most marked. This is due to the climate being too cold for *rabi* crops, but is compensated for by the excellence and security of the *kharif*. The *bari*, *kund* and *maira* of the Dhan are all of high quality, a strong soil, free of stones, and the *bela* in the centre of the basin is somewhat akin to that of the Rash plain, though the water lies nearer the surface and the crops are therefore more liable to rot with excessive rain The *bari* and *maira* of Nilan is also, on the whole, a good strong soil, but it is more stony than the Dhan and in parts, especially towards the hills on the west, becomes shaly and arid. The same soils in the Lora tract are somewhat lighter and vary much in quality according as they are level or sloping, stony or the reverse; but on the average I think there is little real difference in value between them and those of Nilan. It is true that the figures given above show their double cropping to be heavier, but for purposes of comparison these figures are fallacious, the *rabi* in the Lora tract having been an exceptional one both in area and quality, while that in Nilan, owing to damage

by hail, was not so good. A better indication is afforded by the percentages of area matured in the quadrennial period of 1900-01 to 1904-05, which is 100 for Nilan and 104 for Lora. The remaining soils, *rakkar* and *kalsi*, which constitute nearly one-third of the cultivated area of the circle, are worst in the Nilan, where the soil is hottest and driest.

As regards the crops, we find that the *kharif* is much the most important harvest in all three sub-circles, but especially so in the case of the Dhan, for the reason above noted. The higher percentage of superior crops in Dhan and Lora, as compared with Nilan (86 against 73), is due to the greater coolness of the soil, which is favourable to maize, and also perhaps to a slightly heavier rainfall. The same causes account for the lower percentage of *kharaba*. In Nilan the *rabi* area is more constant than in the rest, since the warmer climate enables the crop to be sown later, whereas in Dhan and Lora it is too cold to sow after October, and hence, if there is no rain in that month, the area under crop is insignificant. The prevalence of barley, which is specially marked in Nilan, where it exceeds wheat in area, is due to the fact that the *rabi* is mostly grown on *dofasli* lands, where it is usual for barley to follow maize.

The waste covers more than three-fourths of the total area, 15 per cent of it is Government Forest, which in Dhan and Nilan consists chiefly of scrub, and in Lora of scrub or *chir*. Nilan is worst off for wood and grass, the hills especially to the west being very bare and rocky. Dhan has a good supply of grass, but little wood, while most of the Lora villages have a sufficiency of both.

Dhaka.

12. The Dhaka circle contains 57 villages, and consists of Captain Wace's circles of Dhaka Dhamtaur, Dhaka Nawanshahr (excepting one village, Mandroch Khurd, which I have included in Rash), Dhaka Rajoia, Samundarpar, and the upper portions of Harranda Nara and Dhaka Danna. I have also added the large village of Tarnawai from the northern end of the old Mangal circle and the 6 villages of the old Boi circle which lie on the west side of the Miran Jani ridge, and are superior in quality to the rest of that tract. The circle is of necessity a somewhat heterogeneous one, and the villages composing it differ considerably from spur to spur and valley to valley, but the similarities of climate, soils and cropping are sufficiently marked to justify one set of rates throughout, nor can I think of any other grouping which would be more satisfactory. The soil and cropping percentages are as follows :—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Irrigated soils	3	97	95	2
Bari	21	139	134	4
Kund and maira	28	114	104	8
Rakkar	12	98	89	9
Kalsi	36	97	85	13
Total	100	111	101	8

A circle of this kind, with its succession of ridges and deep narrow glens and ravines, has naturally little level land and the soil, except where protected by forests, is apt to be washed away by heavy rain leaving a substratum of rock, stone, or shale that in itself affords little hope of maturing any crop that may be sown in it. But the intrinsic poorness of the soil is compensated largely by heavy manuring, by the absence of excessive and scorching heat and by the regular and ample rainfall, and thus it is that we find good crops of maize growing on the most unpromising ground. The best lands of the Dhaka circle lie up under the higher ridges where the rainfall is heaviest and the forests assist in preserving the soil. The lands at a lower altitude are drier, hotter and stonier though they have the advantage of being more suitable for *rabi* crops. The irrigated lands consist almost exclusively of *hotar*, which is here of a somewhat inferior description as the climate and water are too cold for the better sort of rice. The *bari* is variable in

quality, and is largely made up of the fields round single homosteads, for the cultivator lives on his land as a rule and the main village site is often only a cluster of a dozen huts or so. The coolest lands are *ekfasli*; elsewhere the usual rule is for three crops to be grown in two years. Like the *bari* the *maira* varies much from village to village but has usually a superfluity of stones. In some of the lower villages the *kalsi* is extremely bad; higher up it is better. As to the cropping it will be noticed that the *kharif* is far the most important harvest and that the percentage of cultivated area under maize is higher than in any other circle of the tahsil. The *rabi* is valuable only in a few of the lower villages.

The waste accounts for nearly four-fifths of the total area. 40 per cent. of it is made up of the fine Government forests of *paludar* (*Abies Webbiana*,) *biar* (*pinus excelsa*,) *chir*, oaks and other broad-leaved trees that clothe the Dunga Gali range. The rest contains valuable village forests, grazing grounds and grass preserves, though in some of the higher villages the grass supply is hardly sufficient for the numerous cattle, and in the lower the reserve of fuel has been depleted to provide the wants of the cantonments and villages in the Rash plain.

Boi.

13. The Boi circle contains 29 villages and is Captain Wace's circle of that name with the exclusion of the 6 villages mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which were probably only placed in the original circle because they formed part of the Boi Jagir. As already noted, I at first intended to include the whole of this tract in Dhaka, but further consideration has convinced me that the villages to the east of the range should stand in a group by themselves. The hill slopes are steeper even than in Dhaka, the soil is less fertile, the miscellaneous resources are smaller, the people are much poorer and, even were other matters equal, the extreme lowness of the previous assessment would make it impossible to apply the same rates. The following are the soil and cropping percentages:—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Irrigated ...	2	115	114	1
Bari ...	16	145	141	3
Maira ...	10	128	120	6
Rakkar ...	10	113	106	6
Kalsi ...	62	92	87	5
Total ...	100	107	102	5

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The most noticeable point in these figures is the very large percentage of *kalsi* which is far in excess of any other circle. Some of this is exceptionally poor stuff, mere scratchings on a perpendicular hill side, and is only sown with a crop every second or third year. And the not infrequent land slides show that in many cases it would have been better to have left the soil in its virgin state. The best lands of the circle are down by the Kunhar where the climate is warm enough to grow a fair *rabi* crop, and there is some good *hotar*. But they are rivalled by some excellent soil in one or two spots near the main range which grows fine crops of maize that are not apt to be scorched by heat like those near the river. The worst villages are those which lie a little way back from the latter. Their soil is stony, sloping and arid and both harvests are poor; and the little *hotar* which they possess is cooler and therefore less productive than that near the river bank.

The *kharif* is paramount in the higher villages and is every where the most important crop; the fact that in this harvest only 65 per cent. of the area is under superior crops as against 88 and 83 per cent. in Dhaka and Bakot respectively is an indication of the inferiority of the soil.

The waste covers nearly two-thirds of the total area. 22 per cent. of it is Government Forest of *paludar* and *biar* on the Thandiani ridge. There are also some good village forests in the vicinity of the ridge; the rest of the waste consists in the main of steep grassy slopes with patches of scrub here and there

especially near the river bank. Some villages are badly off for timber for building purposes but there is little lack anywhere of fuel and grass.

Bakot.

14. The Bakot circle is the group of 15 estates which formed Captain Wace's circle of that name. It consists for the most part of a succession of big villages lying with their heads on the Dunga Gali range and their feet in the Jhelum. The tract is divided physically into two portions, *viz.*, the high lands or 'Khan' and the lower lands near the river known as 'Nawal'. The 'Khan' is more fertile than the similar land in the Dhaka and Boi circles, there being more depth of soil; the *bari* and *maira* on the top of the ridges is excellent in parts and the *kalsi* in spite of its steepness is also good of its kind. The Nawal is somewhat hot and has much arid, sloping land on which the crops are sometimes scorched, but there are some good bits of *maira*, the *bari* round the village sites is excellent *dofasli* soil, and the *hotar*, which is the main feature of the tract, is some of the best in the tahsil. Irrigation is from the numerous hill torrents that find their way into the Jhelum; they contain a fertilising silt brought down from the upper grazing lands and the rice crop is consequently a fine one. As with Boi I have little hesitation in separating this group of villages from the Dhaka circle in which I originally included it. It forms a compact and uniform circle by itself, divided from Dhaka by a fine natural boundary and differing from both it and Boi in the character of its soils and in general circumstances.

I give below statistics as for the other circles:—

	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivated area sown.	Percentage of cultivated area matured.	Percentage of sown area failed.
Irrigated *i.e.* hotar	8	100	98	1
Bari	19	142	133	6
Maira	21	101	85	16
Rakkar	11	87	72	17
Kalsi	41	99	88	11
Total ...	100	106	95	11

The *rabi* is of importance only in Nawal, and a higher percentage of the cultivated area is sown with *kharif* crops than anywhere else in the tahsil.

Of the waste, which covers over four-fifths of the total area, 44 per cent. is the Government Forest that clothes the eastern side of the Dunga Gali range. Below the forest boundary lie some fine village forests and grazing grounds and grass is abundant everywhere. Altogether the hill waste is superior to that of any other circle.

CHAPTER III.—FISCAL HISTORY.

15. For a summary of the history of the District the Haripur Assessment Report may be referred to, and here I will only allude to it as it affects this tahsil. It would appear that under the Moghal Empire the tracts now included in the Dhangar, Nara-Lora and Bakot circles and the lower part of Dhaka were a portion of the Gakkhar chiefship which had its headquarters in the present Rawalpindi District, while the rest of the tahsil was included in the Kashmir province. About the beginning of the 18th century, when that Empire had begun to decline, the Tanaolis crossed from the west bank of the Indus and appropriated the country that now bears their name, the Jaduns, also from trans-border, evicted the Turks from the Rash plain, and the Dhunds and Karrals of the Nara-Lora and Bakot ilaqas began to assert their independence of the Gakkhars. The Duranis, whose rule was established in the middle of the 18th century, administered the country through the chiefs of these tribes, whom they conciliated by large allowances. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, the Durani Government had become very weak, and it was only on their way to or from Kashmir accompanied by strong forces that the rulers were able to impose any semblance of their authority on the unruly tribes and collect such arrears of revenue as time and convenience permitted. Otherwise the district relapsed into a state of anarchy, and intrigue, murder and inter-tribal fighting were the order of the day.

History before annexation.

The introduction of the Sikh rule, which commenced in 1818, was for some time resisted by the tribes of the Abbottabad Tahsil and Sirdar Amar Singh Majithia, who was sent in 1821 by Ranjit Singh to take over the Governorship of Hazara, was slain in the Karral hills when retiring after a successful attack on the stronghold of the Karral chief, and his rear guard cut to pieces. But in the succeeding years the authority of the Sikh Government was re-established by the famous Sirdar Hari Singh Nalwa, who defeated in battle the Jaduns and Tanaolis, and enforced the submission of the Karrals. Forts were built at Nawanshahr, Nara and elsewhere, and the subjugation of the country was completed by the defeat of the Dhunds in 1832. From this date, except for abortive insurrections on the part of the Dhunds and Karrals, the history of the tahsil is comparatively uneventful till 1845 when the first Sikh war began. Then there were risings throughout the district, which resulted in the retirement of the Sikhs and the brief period of Muhammadan supremacy, known as the Lundi Musalmani. By the end of 1846, however, Gulab Singh, the Governor of Kashmir, to whom Ranjit Singh had granted Hazara as *jagir*, had re-asserted his authority. With his cession of the district in 1847 to the Lahore Darbar in exchange for other territory and the deputation of Major Abbott to make the first Summary Settlement the complete pacification of the country was effected, hereafter to be broken only for a few months by the disturbances that attended the revolt of Chatar Singh at Haripur and the 2nd Sikh war that ensued.

16. The revenue levied by the Sikhs was estimated at half the produce and to this must be added numerous cesess which may have amounted to 12 per cent. of the revenue. But in the tracts which now form the Abbottabad Tahsil, except in the Rash plain and other villages in the immediate vicinity of the forts, less no doubt was taken, the difficulties of collection being enhanced by the remoteness and hilliness of the country. Still the burden on the people must have been a heavy one even in the time of Diwan Mulraj, the most moderate of the Governors, who reorganised the assessments in 1844, and brought out a total demand of Rs. 72,687. Major Abbott was instructed to reduce the standard from one-half to one-third of the produce on the average while making due allowances for the circumstances of each case and assessing more lightly in the wilder and less populated tracts. The result in this tahsil was a reduction to Rs. 58,146, or 20 per cent. below Diwan Mulraj's assessment.

Assessments prior to Regular Settlement. (Statement. IV.)

The leases of the first Summary Settlement were given for a period of three years and in 1851 Major Abbott, who was the first Deputy Commissioner of

the newly annexed district, obtained permission to revise them. In 161 estates of the Abbottabad Tahsil the assessments were raised, in 44 they were reduced and in 151 they remained as before. Of the last 84 in the Boi, Bakot and Lora tracts were not touched because Major Abbott had not time to revise them before he left the district in 1853. The net result was a further reduction to Rs. 57,514 or 1 per cent. below the total of the first Summary Settlement.

The figures here given for the assessments of Diwan Mulraj and Major Abbott are, I would observe, somewhat lower than those stated by Captain Wace on page 170 of his Settlement Report, but as they have been compiled from the Settlement Note-books they are presumably more accurate.

The second Summary Settlement lasted for 20 years and the revenue was paid with great ease. In this tahsil it probably represented at its start about one-fourth of the total produce, but the rapid extension of cultivation reduced this proportion and in the abortive assessments of Major Adams and Coxe, which were made in 1862 and 1863, a standard of one-sixth only brought out a total slightly in excess of that fixed by Major Abbott.

Regular Settlement (Statement IV.)

17. The operations of the Regular Settlement were begun by Captain Wace in 1868 and the new assessments were introduced from the *kharif* of 1872. His nominal assessment guides were three, *viz.*, an estimate of one-sixth of the value of the gross produce, soil rates and plough rates. But none of these were reliable, for the inaccuracy of the crop returns and the calculation of the yield on irrigated and unirrigated lands only without further distinction of soils vitiated the produce estimate; the soil rates were more or less guess work and not based on any half assets data, and plough rates are at best an unsatisfactory test. In his detailed assessments therefore Captain Wace largely discarded these standards and paid more regard to the revenue hitherto paid and to any circumstances of the village which in his own or in his subordinates' opinion would justify an enhancement.

The following figures show how his actual assessment compares with his estimates :—

	Rs.
One-sixth gross produce	91,373
Soil rates	92,028
Plough rates	1,00,731
Actual assessment	80,510

Thus, according to Captain Wace's calculations, the actual assessment represented a little under one-seventh of the gross produce and was some 12 per cent. below the result brought out by his soil rates. If we include Rs. 2,419 for the revenue of mills, which were assessed but not shown separately in the Summary Settlements, the total, Rs. 82,929, of the Regular Settlement exceeded that of the second Summary Settlement by 44 per cent. and that of Diwan Mulraj by 12 per cent. This rise was fully justified by the great increase in cultivation and general prosperity and taken as a whole the new assessment was a lenient one. Its internal distribution, however, between the circles and among the villages composing them was somewhat faulty. To ensure an equitable distribution on the lines followed moderately accurate statistics and a close acquaintance with the circumstances of each village are essential in a tahsil of this kind; but in many cases both these conditions were absent. The records were sometimes altogether unreliable, and as the system of village to village inspection by the Settlement Officer had not then been introduced and in fact in view of the mass of other work was hardly practicable, Captain Wace had to rely largely on accounts given by his assistants which were occasionally misleading. Thus it is not surprising to find that the assessments of circles and of individual villages are more unequal than, in the light of fuller knowledge, the circumstances justify. Still the moderation of the assessment is such that it is only in a few instances that the revenue can be said to have undoubtedly been too severe and to have had an adverse effect on the prosperity of the village.

Working of Regular Settlement.

18. During the 32 years that have followed the announcement of the assessments of the Regular Settlement there has seldom been any difficulty in realising the revenue and where it has not been paid in by the due date this

has been due more to the negligence of the lambardars than to any real inability to meet the demand. Figures for suspensions and remissions are given below. The remissions are for damage by hail and are hardly worth noticing. In two years only have the suspensions in any circle been on a considerable scale. In 1878 there was a very general failure of the *kharif* crop from drought and in 1902 a bad *kharif* in Tanawal following a bad *rabi* necessitated measures of relief. I would add that I believe the *kharif* of 1878 was as bad in Boi as elsewhere, but suspensions in that circle were perhaps considered unnecessary because it is all jagir. :—

	Suspensions.					Remissions.
	1877-78.		1896-97.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1899-1900.
Dhangar	6,484		200	...	...	...
Rash	2,312		...	...	...	...
Tanawal	2,561		122	92	2,907	232
Nilan } Nara-Lora	1,917	4,658	...	...	...	...
Dhan } Nara-Lora ...	347					
Lora } Nara-Lora	2,394					
Dhaka	3,403		...	...	...	17
Bakot	1,259		...	...	...	...
Total Tahsil ...	20,677		322	92	2,907	249

It may be observed in conclusion that the present land revenue is Rs. 79,743, or Rs. 867 below that fixed by Captain Wace, the decrease being due mainly to diluvion and to the acquisition of land by Government for the extension of cantonments and other purposes. On the other hand the increase in the number of mills has raised the revenue from that source by Rs. 1,120; so that the total revenue of the tahsil, which amounts to Rs. 83,272, is Rs. 343 more than the original assessment.

Assignments (Statements IV and VI).

19. About Rs. 19,000, or nearly one-fourth of the above revenue, is assigned, as the following percentages will show :—

Assessment Circle.	Percentage of total revenue assigned.	
Dhangar	10	
Rash	14	
Tanawal...	26	
Nilan ... ... } Nara-Lora	30	32
Dhan ... ... } Nara-Lora	64	
Lora ... ... } Nara-Lora	19	
Dhaka	26	
Boi	83	
Bakot	4	
Total Tahsil	23	

Of this 77 per cent is in perpetuity, 7 per cent for life and 16 per cent for the term of Settlement. 71 per cent are jagirs or mafis attached to land which vary in proportion to the revenue assessed thereon. The remainder are fixed cash grants deducted from the revenue. The latter are mainly lambardari inams lasting for the term of Settlement and now in course of revision. The biggest jagirdars are Dost Muhammad Khan Tanaoli of Shingri (Rs. 2,779), Sultan Muhammad Khan Tanaoli of Bir (Rs. 1,717), Shahdad Khan Jadun of Banda Pir Khan (Rs. 2,475), Rahmat-ullah Khan Karral of Diwal Manal (Rs. 1,011), Said Muhammad Khan Karral of Dabran (Rs. 1,096), and Sultan Barkat Khan Bamba of Boi (Rs. 4,310, subject to the payment of *nazrana* of Rs. 718).

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

20. The area statistics of the tahsil are summarised by percentages of the total area in the following table:—

Areas (Statement No. I.)

	Dhangar.	Rash	Tanawal.	Nara-Lora. Nilan.	Nara-Lora. Dhan.	Nara-Lora. Lora.	Nara-Lora.	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.	Total Tahsil.
Government Forest	...	2	...	5	15	11	10	23	11	23	11
Other waste	58	50	71	70	59	66	66	56	51	51	59
Cultivated	42	48	29	25	26	23	24	21	38	26	30
Increase in cultivated area since last Settlement.	3	12	32	4	26	14	14	39	22	32	22

The increase in cultivated area is largest in the hillier tracts as was only to be expected. What if any of this increase is due to more correct measurements it is very difficult to say. On the whole, I think, that the area under cultivation at last Settlement was probably over-estimated. The system of calculation then employed usually exaggerated the true area and in recording the cultivation on the hillsides less allowance perhaps was made for the intervening waste than has now been done. My impression, therefore, is that during the currency of the Regular Settlement cultivation has expanded at least as much as the figures indicate. But the newly broken up land has not, as a rule, been of much value. It is chiefly in the hill waste and has often been secured at the sacrifice of a bit of village forest or grass preserve which in itself is perhaps more profitable than the cultivation that takes its place will be in a few years time when the rains have done their work on the soil. It is almost alone in this direction that further room for expansion lies, and it is a question whether in most villages a limit has not already been reached beyond which it will be inadvisable to go. For as cultivation spreads fuel, timber and grass reserves contract, with the denudation of the hillsides the soil itself deteriorates, floods become more violent, springs dry up, and the last state of the village is worse than the first. To some extent the village forests have been preserved by constituting parts of them protected waste within which no cultivation is allowed, but measures to prevent the reckless breaking up of land without these limits merit serious consideration.

Owing to the faulty classification of last Settlement the following table, which gives the variations in the soil areas of the tahsil, is not as trustworthy as could be wished:—

	Last Settlement.	New measurements.	Increase per cent.
Irrigated soils	5,470	6,253	14
Bari	14,062	20,946	49
Kund, bela, maira	38,512	51,166	33
Rakkar and kalsi	50,241	53,555	7

The increase in irrigated soils is due mainly to more correct classification for there has been little real extension of irrigation nor is there much room for it. The increase in *rakkar* and *kalsi* is not so great as might be expected because much land that was so recorded at last Settlement has now been more properly shown as *maira*, to which cause also is partly due the large increase in the latter soil. The notable increase of 50 per cent in *bari* is due mainly of course to the rise in the number of the population and of cattle. In this connection the following figures which show the result of my calculation of the manured area per head of cattle may be of interest. I may explain that in manured area I include *bagh* and *bari abi* as well as *bari*, and that in estimating the number of cattle with reference to the amount of manure that they provide I have counted each buffalo as two, every two head of young stock and every five goats or sheep as one and all other animals as one each.

		Dhangar.	Rash.	Tanawal.	Nilan. (Nara-Lora)	Dhan. (Nara-Lora)	Lora. (Nara-Lora)	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.	Total Tahsil.
Average manured area per head of cattle in kanals.	Last Settlement ...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	1·5
	Now	1·1	·9	1·5	1·2	1·	1·1	1·1	1·3	1·1	1·1
					1·2 (Nara-Lora)						

An average of 1·1 *kanals* per head of cattle is not at all excessive so far as one can judge from the estimates that trustworthy zamindars themselves make. The comparatively high average of the Tanawal and Boi circles is due to the large number of small holdings, the industry of the population and the fact that the cattle seldom leave the village to graze elsewhere. The low average in Rash, on the other hand, is because so much manure has to be used as fuel and cannot be put on to the land.

It will be seen that in Tanawal only is the average as high as it was for the whole tahsil at last Settlement. But the latter figure is not very reliable as the number of cattle was undoubtedly under-estimated. Still so far as it goes it confirms the belief that the land has not been over-classed in the new measurements and in a matter of this kind it is as well to be on the safe side.

Population and tribes (Statements VI and IX.)

21. The following table illustrates the distribution and density of the population :—

	Total population.	Per cent increase since settlement.	Per cent increase since 1891.	Average population per square mile of total area (exclusive of Government Forests).	Average population per square mile of cultivation.
Dhangar	20,246	36	4	312	749
Rash	35,964	76	7	580 (454)	1,160 (909)
Tanawal	41,198	70	10	273	936
Nilan (Nara-Lora 22,477)	7,261	38 (Nara-Lora 53)	6 (Nara-Lora 11)	279 (Nara-Lora 274)	1,037 (Nara-Lora 1,021)
Dhan	4,766	63	17	265	953
Lora	10,450	60	12	276	1,045
Dhaka	39,382	95	22	290	1,064
Boi	17,758	69	15	301	710
Bakot	16,842	94	24	286	842
Total Tahsil ...	193,367	71	13	316 (303)	941 (903)

The figures in brackets show the density in the Rash circle and the whole tahsil after the exclusion of the population of the Abbottabad Municipality and Cantonment amounting to 7,776 souls, which is mainly non-agricultural. Even with this deduction the average pressure on the soil is very heavy and is in fact higher than in any other tahsil in the Province or than in any district of the Punjab, with the exception of Simla and Montgomery. It may be compared with the average of 631 and 831 in the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils, respectively, and with the 778 of the Hangu Tahsil of Kohat, which appears to have the highest average of other districts in this Province. The large area of waste of course relieves this pressure considerably; but in many villages throughout the tahsil the excessive density is a serious matter and in Tanawal, Boi and Nilan, especially, there are signs of overpopulation.

The main tribes, as Statement VI will show, are the Awans, Dhunds, Karrals, Pathans, Sararas and Tanaolis. The Awans, who own 10 per cent of the cultivated area of the tahsil, are most numerous in Tanawal and Dhaka. They are good cultivators, industrious and, as a rule, well-behaved. The Tanaolis are equally industrious but somewhat more quarrelsome and litigious. They own 11 per cent of the total cultivated area and are almost entirely confined to the Tanawal circle. The Dhunds and Karrals own 15 and 12 per cent of the total cultivated area respectively. The former are found chiefly in Dhaka, Bakot, Boi, and Lora, and the latter in Dhaka, Boi, Nilan and Dhan. They are both average cultivators but are much given up to faction and intrigue and are apt to ruin themselves by litigation and extravagance. The Dhunds are the more intelligent and where they have the sense to avoid quarrelling amongst themselves and bringing false charges against each other are prosperous and useful members of the community. And in justice to the Karrals it should be said that the faults above noted are confined chiefly to the bigger men and that the poorer proprietors, notably those of the Boi ilaqa, are usually inoffensive and well-behaved.

The Pathans are almost entirely Jaduns, who own most of Rash and Dhangar and are also found in Tanawal, Dhaka, and Nilan. Twenty-six per cent of the total cultivated area is in their hands. They are a proud tribe and will not demean themselves by coolie labour. Average cultivators like the Dhunds and Karrals they too are apt to waste their heritage in litigation and extravagance. The Sararas are a poor tribe inhabiting the Boi Circle, hard-working and docile. They own 5 per cent of the total cultivated area of the tahsil. Besides the above there are a fair number of Gujars scattered throughout the tahsil, both as proprietors and tenants. They are as a rule good cultivators and, true to the traditions of their race, keep numerous cattle. Saiads also are to be found in all circles and as usual are a lazy and improvident lot. The best cultivators of the tahsil are the Malliars, who are to be found chiefly on the *bagh* lands of Dhangar and Tanawal; and almost equally industrious and thrifty are the Sikh Brahmans, who both as owners and tenant, cultivate land in Dhaka, Nara-Lora and Bakot. The 1½ per cent of the cultivated area which is owned by non-agricultural Hindus and Sikhs is mainly in Dhangar, where some big sahukars have acquired considerable areas of land from Jaduns who are in their debt.

Communications and markets.

22. The main line of communication is the tonga road from Hassan Abdal to Abbottabad, Mansehra and Kashmir which traverses the lower portion of the Dhangar circle and the whole of the Rash. From Abbottabad a branch strikes off to Dhamtaur and there narrows into a riding road which leads to Murree through the Galis. Other roads maintained by the Military Works Department are one to Thandiani from Nawanshahr, and another, which runs from Abbottabad through the Tanawal hills, crosses the Siran at Seri Sher Shah and eventually finds its way to Darband in the Nawab of Amb's territory. These roads are rideable throughout their length but the same can hardly be said of the district roads, of which the chief are two leading from the Dor Valley through the Lora and Nara hills to Murree, and one that runs from Garhi Habibullah along the Kunhar and Jhelum to Kohala. At the last named place the Kashmir-Murree tonga road crosses the Jhelum and passes for some distance through the lower portion of the Bakot circle as does an older and shorter road from Kohala to Murree. Mention should also be made of the continuation of the former road from Murree to Rawalpindi which though it does not actually enter the

district skirts the eastern boundary of the Lora circle for some distance. The projected railway from Serai Kala to Kashmir through the Dor Valley and Rash will of course immensely improve the communications of the centre of the tahsil. Of all the circles Boi is the most difficult to travel in and has no road deserving the name except that along the Kunhar. Bakot is somewhat more accessible for it is served by the Murree roads and has also a passable track running down to Kohala from Nathiagali. But in the cold weather both these circles are cut off from the rest of the tahsil, and the only convenient means of getting to them is by Garhi Habibullah or Murree.

Trade.

23. The chief markets are Nawanshahr and Dhamtaur, where a number of wealthy sahukars reside, who do a large trade in grain, *ghi*, and other products, and whose operations extend beyond the limits of the district to Rawalpindi and Peshawar on the one side and Kashmir on the other. But owing to the distances and the difficulty of the country there are numerous small centres of trade in outlying tracts to which the local produce is brought. Of these the chief are Rajoia and Sultanpur in Dhangar, Sherwan, Bir and Kachhi in Tanawal, Langrial in Nilan, Sajkot in Dhan, Satora and Lora in Lora, Nagri Tutial in Dhaka, Kohala in Bakot (though for administrative purposes it is in the Rawalpindi District) and Dalola in Boi, of which circle, however, the principal market is Garhi Habibullah; and in the hot weather each hill station has its bazaar to which the bigger traders send their agents.

The only grain exported from the tahsil is the rice of the Bakot Circle, which goes to Murree and Rawalpindi. What surplus there is of other grains is disposed of within the tahsil itself, in the Abbottabad cantonment or the hill stations. Such of the potatoes grown on the Dungagali Range as are not required in these stations find their way to Murree and Rawalpindi. From Dhangar there is some export of turmeric and *gur*, from Bakot and Dhaka of walnuts, and from Lora of pears. *Ghi* is sent to the Punjab in considerable quantities from all the hill circles and there is also a small trade in hides. Of imports the chief are cloth, salt, *gur* and tobacco, and wheat is fetched from Haripur and elsewhere to provide the demands of the cantonments. But, generally speaking, if we exclude what is due to the presence of the troops the volume of trade is less than that of the two other tahsils owing to the inaccessibility of the country, the excessive density of the population and the absence of large fertile tracts like the Pakhli and Haripur plains.

Agricultural stock (Statement IX).

24. The increase per cent in agricultural stock since last Settlement is shown below :—

	Horned cattle.		Sheep and goats.		Horses, mules, donkeys and camels.		Ploughs.	
Dhangar	78		160		180		36	
Rash	97		225		186		52	
Tanawal	130		158		97		57	
Nilan } Nara-Lora	27	38	93	218	79	14	40	48
Dhan } Nara-Lora	9		201		—30		36	
Lora } Nara-Lora	60		377		13		57	
Dhaka	107		300		20		102	
Boi	123		228		100		71	
Bakot	137		329		—45		93	
Total Tahsil	97		213		99		65	

Some of these increases are quite impossibly high and there can be no doubt that as noted by Captain Wace on page 97 of his Report the figures of last Settlement were much below the mark. But that there has been a large increase is beyond question, especially as regard sheep and goats. The numbers of the last named are in fact a serious evil and the bareness of many of the hills,

particularly in the Nara-Lora and Dhaka Circles, is a witness to the damage which they do in preventing reproduction. And such damage is aggravated by the visits of the Kagan flocks to these circles and to Tanawal and Bakot in the cold weather.

It will be noticed that there is in most cases a considerable falling-off in the figures since the enumeration of 1899. But I believe that the decrease is in the main nominal only and due to more accurate returns; and probably the figures for sheep and goats in 1899 were swelled by the inclusion of the Kagan flocks. Still owing to recent seasons and particularly the year 1902, when the supply of grass was very scanty, the normal rate of increase has no doubt been retarded of late years.

I give below the average number of cattle per head of population and the acreage of waste per head of cattle in each circle. Waste I have taken to mean *banna, dhaka rakh, dhaka charagah, dhaka darakhtan, banjar qadim* and *banjar jadid*, all other unculturable land being excluded as well as Government forests, and each head of cattle is calculated as described in paragraph 20.

	Dhangar.	Rash.	Tanawal.	Nara-Lora. Nilan.	Nara-Lora. Dhan.	Nara-Lora. Lora.	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.	Total Tahsil.
Number of cattle per head of population	·9	·5	·8	·9	1·2	1·1	·9	·9	1·0	·8
					1·0					
Acreage of waste per head of cattle ...	1·0	·9	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·4	1·5	1·2	·7	1·4
					1·6					

It will be seen that the number of cattle in proportion to the population is greatest in Lora and smallest in Rash, where the cantonment and municipality figures of course lower the average. The averages of waste acreage show how its value varies in different circles, the fine grass lands of Bakot, for instance, being able to support far more cattle than the stonier and drier hills of Tanawal. In Rash the deficiency of grazing ground is made up for by the abundance of maize stalks available for fodder.

Proprietary tenures (Statement No. VI.)

25. The proprietary tenures of the tahsil are classified into 32 *zamindari*, 154 *pattidari*, and 173 *bhaiachara*. By *zamindari* estates I mean those in which the whole of the land is owned by one proprietor or is held in common by two or more sharers. Most of these are to be found in Tanawal. *Pattidari* denotes those estates where the revenue or most of it is paid on ancestral or customary shares and *bhaiachara* where it is paid on possession. These are fairly equally distributed through all the circles except Boi, where they are all *pattidari*. There is now a general desire throughout the tahsil to pay revenue on possession without regard to shares.

Appendix C shows the average cultivated area owned by each proprietor in villages which are to a large extent cultivated by those proprietors themselves. Big holdings, which tend to confuse and vitiate the figures, are thus in the main excluded. The average for the tahsil, 3·3 acres, compares unfavourably with the 5·6 acres of Haripur and the more extensive and valuable area of waste hardly makes up for the deficiency. The comparatively high figure of the Boi Circle, which has also far the highest percentage of *khudkasht* land, is misleading because of the very large proportion of inferior soil, and Rash and Dhangar are in fact best off in this regard. Bakot is fairly well off too in reality, for as it has few very big holdings and its proprietors are all more or less on a level the average of 5·4 acres obtained by dividing the total number of proprietors into the total cultivated area is more instructive than that given in the Appendix. It should be noted further that the proprietors generally are not quite so straitened for land as would appear from these figures, since many of them own property in more villages than one, or are owners in one village and occupancy tenants in other, or within their

own village cultivate the land of other proprietors as tenants-at-will. This is largely the case in Dhangar, Rash, Tanawal, Lora and Dhaka. It is impossible to say what allowances should be made on this account, but in any event there can be no doubt that the average proprietor's cultivated holding is of an unusually small size.

Malik qabzas.

In Statement VI will also be found figures showing the numbers of *malik qabzas,* proprietors that is who are liable for the revenue on their own holdings but have no share in the common land of the village. They have in the main acquired their title by purchase, the vendors jealously reserving rights in the shamilat which are often of great value. They constitute 18 per cent of the total number of proprietors and are composed largely of village menials or Hindu money-lenders.

Miscellaneous assets.

26. The miscellaneous assets of the tahsil consist in the main of the income from Government and other service and from daily labour, and of profits from cattle, from the sale of grass, wood, honey and fruit and from the seigniorage paid on timber felled in Government forests.

Income from Government and other service.

The total income derived by proprietors from Government service is about Rs. 72,500 a year, of which 52 per cent goes to Tanawal, 15 per cent to Rash and 11 per cent each to Nara-Lora and Dhaka. Boi, Dhangar and Bakot take 6, 4, and 1 per cent, respectively. The service is chiefly in the various departments of the army and in the police. It is distributed among all the main tribes but is most popular with the Tanaolis. By persons other than proprietors (exclusive of course of the troops) a sum of Rs. 59,700 is derived from the same source. Owing to the numerous cantonments and hill stations a good sum of money is also made through domestic service and daily labour by the villages in their vicinity.

Profits from cattle, &c.

The main profits from cattle are derived from their milk which is made into butter and is usually sold by the zamindars in that form, being converted into *ghi* by the traders who purchase it. The following is a rough calculation of the income from this source :—

In a period of 15 months a buffalo is in milk for 8 months, or say 6 months in the year and its average yield of milk may be estimated at 3 sers a day. Each ser of milk produces about 1 chitak of butter and the result of the calculation shows that each buffalo provides about 34 sers of butter in the year. In the same way a cow is in milk for 6 months for a period of 14 months or 5 months in the year. Its average yield of milk may be put at 1½ sers a day, and each ser of milk produces ½ chitak of butter. The total amount of butter provided by a cow in a year is therefore about 7 sers. The market price of butter is 2 sers a rupee; hence, taking the total number of cow buffaloes and cows in the tahsil we find that the total value of the butter produced is Rs. 6,12,900. I exclude goats' milk from the calculation, partly as a set off against the number of cows and buffaloes that may be barren and partly because the milk is largely consumed by the zamindars themselves and not made into butter at all. Most of the butter manufactured is sold to sahukars or given them in discharge of debts, for, except on the occasion of a marriage or a funeral, it is only the wealthier zamindars who use *ghi* to any great extent, and they do not as a rule possess many cattle. A certain amount of butter, however, is given to proprietors by their tenants as part of their dues. On the whole we shall not be far wrong if we estimate the total value of the *ghi* that is sold at 5 lakhs of rupees.

A reference to paragraph 38 of the Mansehra Report will show that my calculation is somewhat different from that of Captain Beadon. But, I think, he was in error in assuming that only one quarter of the cows and buffaloes are in milk every year, as a barren animal is usually killed or sold for butcher's meat as soon as possible. I think also that Captain Beadon somewhat over-estimated the amount of *ghi* required for home consumption. Otherwise my estimates are on a somewhat lower scale than his.

The villagers near cantonments make considerable profits by selling milk there, but these may be included in the above total. There is little else made out of

livestock in this tahsil in a commercial way. A number of goats are purchased for food by residents in cantonments, and the hides of cattle are sold, but to nothing like the extent that prevails in Mansehra. Other products are reserved for local consumption. Sheep's wool and goats' hair are manufactured, the former into clothing and blankets, the latter into ropes; and goats' skins are used for the conveyance of grain and flour to and from the water mills. Grass is sold in large quantities in Abbottabad and Nawanshahr from the surrounding villages, and wood is brought there from numerous villages in Tanawal and Dhaka. The denudation of the village wastes, which the latter traffic causes, is a serious matter, and efforts have been made to check it by restricting the sale to headloads and by other measures. This has diminished the quantity brought in, but it has also raised the price of the loads, so that the total profits are not much decreased.

Some money is made in the Boi, Bakot and Dhaka circles by the sale of honey, walnuts and the fruit of the *amlok* or European date plum, and in Lora and Nilan by the sale of pears, but the total sum realised cannot be large. It is worth noting, however, that in Boi one small village pays its revenue to the jagirdar entirely in honey instead of in cash.

Lastly, there is the income from the seigniorage paid to villages on the trees felled in the Government forests within their limits. During the last three years the average amount realized on this account is Rs. 3,233, and owing to increasing demands and the inauguration of a stricter conservancy of village forests it will probably reach a higher figure in future years. Most of this money goes to the Dhaka Circle, and almost all the rest to Bakot and Boi, but in the latter circle the jagirdar takes a half share.

The total annual miscellaneous assets of the tahsil may then be reckoned as follows:—

	Rs.
Government service	2,32,300
Other service and daily labour, say	30,000
Butter, ghi, milk	5,00,000
Hides, fruit, &c., say	5,000
Wood and grass, say	15,000
Seigniorage	3,200
Total ...	7,85,500

The above of course is in most respects an exceedingly rough calculation, but it is fairly certain that it is not exaggerated.

It remains to apportion these assets between proprietors and others, and between the various circles. Taking the number of self-cultivating proprietors into consideration, the circumstances of these and their tenants, the cattle enumerated in each circle and other matters I arrive at the following estimate:—

		Government service.	Other service and daily labour.	Butter, &c.	Hides, &c.	Wood and grass.	Seigniorage.	Total.	Per head.
Dhangar	Total	13,500	1,000	44,500	...	500	...	59,500	2·9
	Proprietors' share ...	6,500	200	14,800(⅓)	...	100	...	21,600	6·4
Rash	Total	38,000	12,000	41,400	...	2,000	20	93,420	2·6
	Proprietors' share	25,460	4,000	13,800(⅓)	...	600	20	43,880	10·6
Tanawal	Total...	1,24,800	1,000	98,400	1,000	4,500	...	2,29,700	5·6
	Proprietors' share	90,700	800	65,600(⅔)	800	3,000	...	1,60,900	20·2
Nara-Lora.	Total	22,200	2,000	70,400	500	1,500	10	96,610	4·3
	Proprietors' share	18,200	500	23,500(⅓)	100	500	10	42,810	11·7
Dhaka	Total...	20,500	8,000	1,33,500	3,000	5,000	2,340	1,71,840	4·4
	Proprietors' share	19,300	3,000	66,700(½)	1,000	2,500	2,340	94,840	12·7
Boi	Total...	10,400	1,000	53,200	500	500	540	66,140	3·7
	Proprietors' share	10,100	900	35,500(⅔)	400	400	270	47,570	12·6
Bakot	Total...	2,900	5,000	58,600	1,000	1,000	290	68,790	4·1
	Proprietors' share	2,300	1,000	11,700(⅕)	200	200	290	15,690	6·7
Total tahsil.	Total...	2,32,300	30,000	5,00,000	5,000	15,000	3,200	7,85,500	4·1
	Proprietors' share	1,72,560	10,400	2,31,600	2,500	7,300	2,930	4,27,290	13·1

Thus the total miscellaneous profits of the proprietors work out to something over 4 lakhs.

27. In Statement VI will be found statistics of the area at present under mortgage, but it will be convenient to bring together here the figures of the percentages of cultivated area so held and the average price realised :—

Alienations. (Statements V and VI).

	Percentage of cultivated area mortgaged: To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	Average price.
Dhangar ...	8·4	4·9	13·3	67
Rash ...	13·5	9·1	22·6	107
Tanawal ...	9·3	5·4	14·7	85
Nilan } Nara-Lora	5·9 } 5·3	2·3 } 2·0	8·2 } 7·3	132 } 94
Dhan } Nara-Lora	5·2	·8	6·0	80
Lora } Nara-Lora	5·	2·4	7·4	71
Dhaka ...	8·3	4·3	12·6	94
Boi ...	4·3	2·7	7·	61
Bakot ...	2·	·6	2·6	89
Total Tahsil ...	7·9	4·5	12·4	89

At last Settlement Captain Wace gives 3·2 as the percentage of cultivated area under mortgage and Rs. 27 as the average price. As shown in Statement V the average price of the last six years is Rs. 101, and we may therefore conclude that both figures have nearly quadrupled in the last thirty years. The figures of Statement V indicate a steady and almost universal rise of price. They also show a notable increase in the proportion of redemptions, the cultivated area redeemed in the period between 1886 and 1893 being 32 per cent of the cultivated area mortgaged, in that between 1893 and 1889 64 per cent, and in that between 1899 and 1905 81 per cent. This may in part be due to the growing accuracy of the returns and the observance of the rule that where land is mortgaged to the same mortgagee for an enhanced sum the original mortgage should be recorded as redeemed, but in any case the figures of the total area under mortgage and the increase in recent years are not alarming, and point to a fairly healthy state of affairs. In no circle as a whole, and in very few villages in particular, are the mortgages a sign of impoverishment. As might be expected they are most numerous in Rash, where most of the wealthiest Hindus of the tahsil reside, and the Jadun proprietors are an extravagant and litigious lot. They are least numerous in Dhan, Lora, Bakot and Boi, in the first three largely, because the proprietors are in good circumstances, in the last because the tract is too poor and inaccessible to induce investments of this kind.

That the sales tell the same story as the mortgages, the following percentages and average prices in each circle indicate :—

Sales.

	Percentage of cultivated area sold since Settlement: Total.	To non-agriculturists.	To agriculturists.	Average price.
Dhangar ...	5·5	3·4	8·9	65
Rash ...	5·2	2·6	7·8	186
Tanawal ...	8·6	1·3	9·9	74
Nilan } Nara-Lora	7·5 } 9·1	·9 } ·9	8·4 } 10·0	95 } 77
Dhan } Nara-Lora	8·3	·1	8·4	72
Lora } Nara-Lora	10·7	1·3	12·0	70
Dhaka ...	9·8	·6	10·4	100
Boi ...	22·3	4·1	26·4	37
Bakot ...	6·8	·2	7·0	124
Total Tahsil ...	9·4	1·9	11·3	81

It will be observed that the total area recorded as sold is less than the total of that sold during the last nineteen years according to Statement V, but this seeming anomaly is due to the fact that sales of the same land a second time are excluded from the first Statement. Statement V shows a remarkable increase in the average price of land during recent years, which in some circles has more than doubled. In Rash the high figures, which exceed those of any circle in the district except Maidan Hazara Utla in Haripur Tahsil, are partly due to the prices paid for land compulsorily acquired for the extension of the cantonments, *bari* fetching in these cases some Rs. 400 an acre, and *maira* from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350, and generally of course among a population so litigious the amounts are intentionally exaggerated to defeat the claims of pre-emptors. But of the increasing value of land, which may be accounted for partly by the rise in prices and partly by the growing pressure of the population on the soil, there can be no question. At last Settlement the average selling price per acre cultivated is stated to be Rs. 22 only.

In the Boi Circle alone is the proportion of the area sold somewhat high, and this is due no doubt to the very poor circumstances of a number of the villagers. Alienations to non-agriculturists are throughout very small, and only in Dhangar and Rash do permanent transfers to Hindus exceed 1 per cent of the cultivated area. But it must be remembered that except in these two circles there is not much in the tahsil to tempt a would-be vendee unless he is himself an agriculturist or owner of cattle.

Debt and interest.

28. The total unsecured debt owed by proprietors, so far as it could be ascertained, is shown in the following table:—

	Total unsecured debt.	Average per proprietor.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dhangar	1,06,500	32
Rash	1,28,550	31
Tanawal	2,23,250	28
Nara-Lora: Nilan	48,350	42
Nara-Lora: Dhan	32,100	38
Nara-Lora: Lora	40,050	25
Nara-Lora total	1,20,500	33
Dhaka	1,58,550	22
Boi	40,550	11
Bakot	19,600	8
Total Tahsil	7,97,500	24

Interest is commonly taken in grain and varies from 1 *odi* to 2 *odis* in the rupee per annum; in Boi and the northern parts of Bakot and Dhaka it is usually the latter, in the rest of the tahsil the former. An *odi* varies in weight from 4 to 5 sers of grain, and, roughly speaking, these rates are equivalent to 25 to 50 per cent, respectively. Cash interest is not as a rule paid at all in the tracts where 2 *odis* of grain are taken; in other parts the cash rate is usually 1 pice or 2 pice in the rupee per mensem, *i. e.*, either Rs. 18-12 or 37-8 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the circumstances of the debtor. We shall perhaps not be far wrong if we assume that the total amount of annual interest due is about Rs. 2,50,000, or a little under 29 per cent of the debt and thrice the present revenue of the tahsil. This figure is

rather high, but I am confident that it is only in a very few instances that severity of the revenue has anything to do with it. Litigation and extravagance are the bane of the zamindars here as elsewhere, and the more money that good harvests and rising prices bring them, the more they borrow and the more they spend. One of the greatest curses of the district is the custom of lavish expenditure on funeral feasts. It comforts a man on his deathbed to know that his heir will give him a decent burial; it is sometimes his dying request that a certain sum, fifty or a hundred rupees it may be, should so be spent; and the heir dare not disobey, even if he would like to do so, for fear that he should be disgraced for ever in the eyes of his neighbours. It is satisfactory to observe that there are signs that the recent introduction of the Punjab Alienation Act is giving the zamindars an excuse for cutting down expenditure on this and similar grounds, and I am not without hope that the greater accuracy of the new records will in future largely diminish the other main source of indebtedness.

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CHAPTER V.—CROPS AND HARVESTS.

Crops.

29. The following are the percentages of the total average matured area of the last 5 years covered by each of the chief crops in each circle—

	Rice.	Maize.	Pulses.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Others.	Total rabi.
Dhangar ...	1	31	20	1	53	30	12	4	1	47
Rash ...	2	48	10	...	60	27	5	4	4	40
Tanawal ...	...	35	14	1	50	21	27	1	1	50
Nilan	2	53	17	...	72	12	13	3	...	28
Dhan	1	72	11	2	86	8	5	1	...	14
Lora	4	60	10	...	74	13	10	3	...	26
Nara-Lora	3	60	12	1	76	11	10	3	...	24
Dhaka ...	2	72	10	3	87	8	4	1	...	13
Boi ...	2	55	25	1	83	9	6	1	1	17
Bakot ..	9	62	13	3	87	8	5	...	...	13
Total tahsil ...	2	50	15	1	68	18	11	2	1	32

Maize

Maize, it will be seen, occupies the first place everywere, though in Dhangar wheat, and in Tanawal barley, run it close. In the more elevated tracts it is far ahead of all the other crops. Easily affected by heat and drought, it thrives best, unless it is irrigated, in a cool climate and on soil that is either naturally moist or has a constant and heavy rainfall. Thus in Dhangar and lower Tanawal it can only be grown with much success on the *abi*, *bari* and *negar*, whilst in the upper lands of Bakot and Dhaka it flourishes everywhere, except on the very worst *kalsi*.

The sowing time varies between April and July. It is earlier in the colder than on the hotter lands, for on the former it is not so often preceded by a *rabi* crop, takes longer to mature, and is less liable to wither in the heat of May and June. Provided it is refreshed by thundershowers during those two months (as is generally the case in the hilly tracts) the earlier it is sown the better, for drought in September and October is apt to damage the later crop. But in the hills the *agetri* or early crop is sometimes destroyed by a small green caterpillar, in which case the sowings have to be done over again and the crop becomes *pichetri*. The latest sowings of all are on *abi* land. The harvesting takes place between the end of September and November, being latest where the climate is coldest or the crop is an irrigated one. The process of cultivation is fully described in the Mansehra Report. The operation, known as *sil*, *viz.*, a light ploughing when the crop is some 18 inches high, is performed in the hilly tracts in addition to *godi* or weeding, the object being partly to thin out the young shoots and partly to facilitate the absorption of the rainfall. Though except

on the most arid lands maize is seldom a total failure, the yield is much affected by the character of the season, for it requires constant rain in July and August and good showers in September to mature it satisfactorily, and a break of a week or ten days, especially when the cobs are forming, may have serious results. Several kinds are grown, the most popular being the white American and the white country varieties. The former, which was introduced in 1892, now occupies about 22 per cent of the total area under maize. It has a larger cob and stalk than the country variety, though the grain is somewhat coarser, and in Rash, where it is most popular, it sometimes attains a height of 12 feet or more on the *bela* lands.

Rice.

Rice is planted in May or June and cut in October. The processes are described in the Mansehra Report. In the case of this crop the warmer the climate and the water, the larger and finer is the yield. The commonest variety in this tahsil is that known as *kankuri*.

Other kharif crops.

The sugarcane and turmeric of the *bagh* lands are sown in April and ripen in December and January. Their cultivation is the same as that described in the Haripur Assessment Report. Potatoes are sown in April and dug up between August and November. They are grown almost entirely for sale and usually at the instance of Hindu creditors or mortgagees. In Rash so called *vilayati* or English potatoes are grown to a small extent as an extra *rabi* crop.

Of *kharif* pulses there is a considerable variety. The most prevalent is *kulath* or horse gram (*dolichos uniflorus or biflorus*) which occupies just half the area under this kind of crop. It is sown in April or May and ripens in October or November. It is a hardy grain requiring little rain to mature it and is grown extensively on the poorest soils, especially in the Dhangar, Tanawal and Boi circles. The stalks and leaves are used as fodder and the grain is generally eaten mixed with maize. It is only the poorest classes who eat the grain by itself, in which form it is said to be somewhat indigestible. Of the other pulses *moth* is grown most widely in the lower portion of Tanawal and *mash* in Rash. *Rawan* or *arwan* and two coarse pulses, called *moth* and *mothi*, which appear to be a different variety from the ordinary *moth*, are grown extensively in the hill circles. *Mothi* is also found on the poorer *abi* lands in the Dor.

Excluding maize and rice the cereals are unimportant. *Kangni* or Italian millet is grown on *kalsi* and *rakkar* in the hill circles as is *chin* or buckwheat (known in Kagan as *drawa*) which thrives in a cold climate and on the poorest soil. Of the other *kharif* crops I would only observe that *jowar* is becoming popular as a fodder crop in the villages near Murree and that in Dhaka, Boi and Bakot quantities of pumpkins are grown among the maize on the *bari* lands and form a useful addition to the food supply of the villagers.

Rabi crops, wheat and barley.

Wheat and barley cover 54 and 37 per cent of the matured *rabi* area respectively. The commonest kind of wheat is the *ratta* or red Punjab variety. In a few places the *chitta* or white variety and the *moni* with its beardless grain are found. The latter is common in the Nawal tract of Bakot, where it ripens earlier than the other kinds and is thus less liable to be withered by the heat of April and May. The wheat crop is usually sown in October or November and ripens in May or June. In the cooler tracts it is little use sowing after October as the climate becomes too cold for the seed to germinate. In Dhangar and lower Tanawal, on the other hand, sowings can be made in December, if necessary. On the coolest lands of all the wheat takes a full eleven months to mature, being sown in August and cut in July. Barley can be sown a little later and ripens three weeks or so earlier than wheat. Hence it is more popular on *dofasli* lands to succeed the maize. And being a hardier grain it does better on poor soils like the *rakkar* and *kalsi* of Tanawal.

Other rabi crops.

Of the other *rabi* crops *sarshaf* is the most important. It is frequently grown in succession to maize on *dofasli* lands and thrives especially on the best *bari* and *maira* of Rash and Dhangar. It is sown in October or November and cut in April. If it can escape the ravages of the *leia* insect

it is usually a secure crop. The only *rabi* pulse of the slightest importance is the lentil (*masar* or *masuri*) which is found mainly in Rash. A little *shaftal* or clover is grown as fodder on the warmer rice lands. Miscellaneous crops are chiefly vegetables sown on the *bagh*.

Recent harvests.

30. The following figures give the matured, failed and sown areas of the last five years for the whole tahsil:—

	Kharif.			Rabi.			Total both harvests.		
	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.
1900-01 ...	96,581	9,811	106,392	55,517	3,322	58,839	152,098	13,133	165,231
1901-02 ...	89,993	7,477	93,470	19,469	23,674	43,143	109,462	31,151	140,613
1902-03 ...	82,856	26,424	109,280	44,646	9,015	53,661	127,502	35,439	162,941
1903-04 ...	91,471	14,131	105,602	37,873	6,438	44,311	129,344	20,569	149,913
1904-05 ...	91,545	15,171	106,716	51,761	5,411	57,112	143,306	20,582	163,888
Average five years.	90,489	14,603	105,092	41,853	9,572	51,425	132,342	24,175	156,517

The above harvests may be briefly described as follows:—

In 1900-01 the rainfall was ample in nearly every month, and in both *kharif* and *rabi* good crops were secured. In 1901-02 a deficiency of rain in June and July brought the sown area of the *kharif* below the average especially in the hotter tracts, but heavy rain in August and some timely falls in September matured the crops satisfactorily and the harvest was an average one. A cessation of the rains early in October, however, and the prolonged and unprecedented drought that followed and was not broken till March seriously affected the *rābi* crop, especially in Dhangar and Tanawal. Seventy per cent of the sowings in the former circle and 71 per cent in the latter failed and the harvest was about the worst within living memory. In Nara-Lora the case was nearly as bad, but the *rabi* here is much less important. The sowings were much below the average and 50 per cent were a failure. Rash thanks to its moist soil lost 25 per cent only of its crops. The percentage of failure for the whole tahsil was 55 and the total sown area was also very much below the average. The *sarshaf* crop fared worst of all, the yield being practically *nil*.

In 1902-03 the *kharif* sowings were large owing to seasonable rains in May and June, but the fall in July, August and September was below the average and there were some prolonged breaks which had disastrous consequences on the ripening crops in the less elevated tracts. Dhangar and Tanawal were thus again hard hit, the percentages of failure in these circles being 35 and 60, respectively. The grass crop was also very short, and in Tanawal the distress from these two causes was great, many villagers migrating elsewhere to pick up a livelihood or to find pasture for their cattle. In other circles of the tahsil the harvest was also below average. In the *rabi* the rainfall was normal and the crop, except the *sarshaf*, which was much damaged by the *leia* insect, was a fair one.

In 1903-04 the *kharif* suffered somewhat from a deficiency of rain in June and October; hence sowings were retarded in the hotter tracts, and the later crop was scorched by the September and October sun. As usual Dhangar or Tanawal had the highest percentages of failure; elsewhere the harvest was an average one. Like the *kharif* the *rabi* had a deficiency of rainfall at the beginning and at the end. The sown area was thus nearly as

low as in 1902, this being most marked in the Lora Circle, where it was 728 acres only as against 2,794 in the previous year. And owing to the dryness and heat of April the yield of the standing crop in Dhangar and Tanawal was not so heavy as it at one time promised to be; but on the whole the crop was up to the average in yield if not in area.

In 1904-05 the *kharif* rains were again deficient at first, but the crops were saved by heavy showers in the later half of July and the fall in August was also ample. An unusually dry September, however, somewhat damaged the ripening grain on the drier lands, and the yield in Dhangar and Tanawal was again rather below average. In the cold tracts the crop was perhaps above the average and in the temperate zone it was average. In the *rabi* the rainfall was copious and well distributed throughout; the severe cold, though it retarded growth, did not otherwise affect the crops, and the result was a splendid harvest well above the average both in area and yield, and superior if any thing to that of 1901. In Dhangar and Tanawal it was especially fine, and the only tracts where it was at all inferior were Nilan and Dhan. The crops here, especially the *sarshaf*, were somewhat damaged by hailstorms in March.

The character of the harvests above described may be summed up as follows:—

Kharif	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Good.	Average.	Below average.	Average.	Average.
Rabi	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Average.	Good.

The cycle of four years for which the crop average is given in the first of the Jinswar Statements may thus be considered a normal one, except as regards the Dhangar and Tanawal circles where, the bad *rabi* and *kharif* of 1902 are hardly compensated by the other harvests. The year 1904-05 on which the produce estimate is based is on the other hand rather above the average owing to the exceptional *rabi*, particularly in Dhangar, Tanawal and Lora.

31. A summary of the results of crop experiments during the last five years is given in Appendix B. A good number of experiments have not been incorporated in this Statement, chiefly because they showed outturns too much above or below the average. The remarks made in the Haripur and Mansehra Assessment Reports as to the unsatisfactoriness of such experiments apply with equal or greater force to Abbottabad. There are such great divergencies, not only in the character of the villages within one circle, but also some times in the soils in different parts of one village, that had it been practicable to quadruple the number of experiments and to be assured of the trustworthiness of all of them, the estimates of average outturns would still have largely been guess work. But I have checked my estimates as far as practicable with those framed for the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils and also with the outturns adopted by Mr. Rivett, Settlement Officer of the Uri and Muzaffarabad tahsils of the Kashmir State, for certain circles which appear to resemble Boi, Bakot or Dhaka in character, and, I think, that they are moderate enough. I proceed to note briefly on the yields of the more important crops.

Crop experiments and outturn assumed.

Rice

As rice does better in a warm or temperate climate than a cold one I have taken the lowest yield, 8 maunds, in Dhaka, where most of the *hotar* is at a high elevation. The experiments give a slightly lower average, but Mr. Rivett does not go below 8 maunds even in his worst circles, which are probably not so good as Dhaka. In Dhangar, though the climate is favourable, I take 10 maunds only, as most of the rice land is poor and the experiments hardly warrant more. In Rash the experiments show too high a yield because they were mostly on the *jab* lands; there is a good deal of less valuable *hotar* in the bed of the Darkhan kas and 12 maunds will be sufficient. In Lora the yield would be higher did not the water sometimes run short, for the soil is good enough. Ten maunds which I assume is slightly above the

experimental average. The *hotar* of Nilan gets more water and has a slightly warmer climate; hence the yield may be taken as 1 maund above that of Lora. In Boi and Bakot most of the rice fields are down by the Kunhar and Jhelum and hence enjoy a warm climate and give fair outturns. The Bakot *hotar* is the best in the tahsil except that in Rash and the average yield of 13 maunds, which is brought out by the experiments, is about correct. For the Boi *hotar* in spite of the story told by the experiments 11 maunds will be sufficient. The above outturns, which differ little from those of Mr. Rivett, are much below those assumed by Captain Beadon in Mansehra, but not only is the *hotar* of that tahsil generally much superior in quality but the kind of rice commonly grown there has a heavier grain than that prevalent in the Abbottabad Tahsil.

Maize.

For maize, the staple crop of the tahsil, a just appreciation of the average outturn is especially important as a maund or less will make a great difference in the estimate of the value of the gross produce; the task, however, is not an easy one, for the crop is so widely cultivated on almost all soils in all circles that it has been impossible to make an adequate number of experiments in every case and the yields obtained vary very greatly. The highest outturn which I have taken is 20 maunds on the *abi* and *bela* of Rash. The produce of the splendid American maize of the best *jab* land runs as high as 30 maunds or more an acre, but where the soil is less strong and deep it does not exceed 16 maunds, and it seems hardly safe to go beyond what I propose. On *bari* the highest yield again is in Rash where 17 maunds seems justified by the experiments and the quality of the soil. It is not so high as on *bela* because the latter is *ekfasli*. The lowest yields are in Boi and Dhangar, where I have closely followed the experiments with 11 and 12 maunds, respectively. In Tanawal 13 maunds or a maund more than in the similar but inferior circle of Dhaka Badhnak seems about correct. In Dhan the excellence of the soil, which is specially adopted for maize and is largely *ekfasli*, warrants 16 maunds, in the other circles a yield of 14 maunds seems sfficient. I adopt 14 maunds also for the *negar* of Tanawal, which I consideru more productive on the average than the *bari* as the crop is more secure. On *kund* and *maira*, where the results of experiments are very conflicting, I vary from 14 maunds in Rash to 4 maunds on the second class *maira* of Dhangar. After the Rash land I consider that for maize-growing purposes the *bela* and *maira* of Dhan and the *maira* of Nilan are intrinsically the best, but in Tanawal, owing to manure and in Dhaka owing to the cool climate and tho heavey rainfall, the average yields are probably as good. Hence I have allowed 10 maunds for Dhan and 9 for the other three circles. In Bakot it must be remembered that much of the *maira* lies in the dry tract down by the Jhelum; hence the yield is less than that of Dhaka. On *kalsi* the experiments are if anything more untrustworthy than those on *maira*; but there is no doubt that in Bakot and Dhaka it is most, and in Dhangar least productive. Three maunds in the last and 6½ and 6 in Bakot and Dhaka, respectively, cannot be far wrong In the other circles 5 or 4 maunds should be about correct. These outturns correspond fairly closely with those of Captain Beadon and Mr. Rivett.

Other kharif crops.

Of the other *kharif* crops, sugarcane, turmeric and potatoes only need be mentioned here. I have put the yield of the first two somewhat below those assumed for Maidan Hazara Utla owing to the slightly colder climate which renders them less productive. As to potatoes I note that four experiments on *bari* land in the Murree tahsil in 1904 gave an average yield of 40 maunds an acre, but my experiments show higher returns, and I think that the cool soil of Dhaka and Bakot must be more favourable to this crop than the hotter lands round Murree. A first class potato field in these circles will yield as much as 100 maunds per acre. and I shall not be going beyond the mark in taking 50 maunds per acre in Bakot and 45 in Dhaka. On inferior soils the yield will be proportionately lower.

Rabi crops, wheat and barley.

Wheat and barley are the only *rabi* crops that call for special remark. Generally speaking I assume the highest outturns in Rash because of its temperate climate and excellent soil; next come Dhangar and Tanawal with

a warmer climate but inferior soil. The yields are naturally lowest in the coldest circles Boi, Bakot, Dhaka, and Dhan, and Lora and Nilan come between the two. Thus for wheat on *bari* I take 9 maunds in Rash and $8\frac{1}{2}$ maunds in Dhangar and Tanawal. The experiments would warrant higher rates in the first two circles, but bearing in mind that all the *bari* is *dofasli*, and therefore, owing to the exhaustion of the soil, the yields are often less than one would expect, I do not care to go higher. For Nilan and Lora 8 maunds will be sufficient (the results of experiments in the former case are not to be trusted for the *rabi* crop in this circle is usually quite a good one); for Bakot, Dhan, Dhaka and Boi I take 7, $6\frac{1}{3}$, 6 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, respectively, the average in Bakot being highest owing to the warm soil of the Nawal tract. On other soils the yields are similiarly graded according to circles, except that the great superiority of the Rash *maira*, which the experiments also attest, necessitates a bigger gap between the yields on it and on the same soil in Dhangar and Tanawal, 8 maunds being taken for the one, and 6 maunds for the others. The good *maira* of Nilan and Lora also warrants the adoption of the same outturn on this soil as in Dhangar and Tanawal.

For barley it is usual to assume a yield per acre one maund heavier than that of wheat, and I have adhered to this throughout, except on the *bari* of Dhangar and the *bari*, *negar* and *maira I* of Tanawal, where, I think, experiments justify me in assuming an excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

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CHAPTER VI.—PRICES.

32. The actual and assumed price (in annas per maund) of the last and the present Settlements, so far as the principal crops are concerned, are shown below. For further details a reference may be made to the Preliminary Report :—

Rates assumed.

	Average of actual prices in eleven years preceding last Settlement (1861-71).	Average of actual prices in years preceding present Settlement.	Rise per cent. in actual prices.	Prices assumed at last Settlement.	Prices assumed at present Settlement.	Rise per cent. in assumed prices.
Rice	38 (husked).	58 (husked).	53	15 (unhusked)	21 (unhusked)	40
Maize	18	32	78	12	21	75
Wheat	22	38	73	15	29	93
Barley	12	25	108	10	18	80
Sarshaf	29	55	62	20	40	100

I would observe that the price of rice assumed at last Settlement was 30 annas per maund, but, as this was for husked rice and the assumed price of the present Settlement is for unhusked, I have halved the figures in order to facilitate the comparison, this being about the proportion that the value of the one bears to the other. I also note that the period preceding this Settlement, for which average actual prices have been taken is in the case as wheat, barley and rice 20 years and for maize and *sarshaf* 17 and 10 years respectively, figures for a longer period not being available in the latter two cases. The prices of *kulath* and potatoes, which were, not mentioned in the Preliminary Report, but are required for the purposes of the produce estimate have been assumed to be 16 annas and 18 annas a maund, respectively, which enquiries show to be fair average rates to take.

In a tahsil so diversified as Abbottabad a uniform level of prices is of course impossible, and the following figures for the average of the last three years will show how they vary in different markets.

Assessment circle.	Market.	Rice (husked).	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.
Dhangar	Rajoia ...	32	30	38	25	56
Rash	Nawanshahr ...	28	29	41	25	53
Tanawal	Sherwan ...	36	30	35	23	55
Nara-Lora	Sajkot ...	36	32	45	29	58
Dhaka	Nagri Tutial ...	37	29	58	28	58

As a rule grains are naturally cheapest in the tract where they are most abundant, and maize, which is grown so largely in all circles, exhibits in consequence the least variation. But a comparison of actuals with the assumed prices will show that ample allowance has been made for all such variations as well as for other circumstances affecting the profits locally realised by the zamindars, such as distance from markets and difficulties of

communication. In fact I think that if anything the prices assumed are unduly moderate. But it should be noted that when the Kashmir Railway is started prices will probably fall somewhat and be reduced more to the level of those of neighbouring districts. That they are considerably above that level at present will appear from the following figures which give the average Gazette prices (in sers per rupee) of wheat, barley and maize for the year 1904 in the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Hazara Districts, respectively :—

District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.
Peshawar	18	32	27
Rawalpindi	17½	28½	24½
Hazara	15	21	20½

Presumably the main reason for these divergencies is that as the Hazara District and in particular the Abbottabad tahsil are not self-supporting grain has to be introduced in large quantities, and the cost of the transport by road enhances the price. The railway therefore by facilitating the distribution and cheapening the carriage should bring down the rates.

38. The general rise in grain prices, which is calculated out in Appendix D, is 78 in assumed, 79 in actuals. I have excluded pulses from the figures, because they are seldom brought to market, and more valuable products, like *gur*, turmeric and potatoes, because their area is relatively insignificant.

Rise in Prices.

It will be noticed that the calculation is more elaborate than that suggested in the Settlement Manual, but it is, I think, more exact, as the other takes no account of divergencies in the value and yield of the different crops. In Haripur similar calculations give a rise of 78 per cent in both assumed and actual prices, and in Mansehra rises of 58 and 73 per cent, respectively.

Prices of other things also have increased largely since Settlement. The figures of the value of cattle, given on page 175 of Captain Wace's Settlement Report, do not tally with those in Appendix 10 of that Report; but if we take the former, which are the higher, as the more correct, the average prices then and now may be compared as follows :—

	Bullock.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Sheep.	Goat.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
At last Settlement	21 8 0	18	*51	2	2
Now	25 0 0	25	50	3	4

* In Appendix Rs. 40 to Rs. 45.

Ghi sells now at an average of 1¼ sers a rupee as against 1¾ then. Grass and wood sold then at 4 annas a maund; now grass fetches from 10 to 16 annas a maund, and wood from 6 to 8 annas, though it should be remembered that the sale of the latter is more restricted than formerly. So that though owing to the increase of the population the average zamindar may have less land than before on which to support himself and his family, and less grain therefore to eat or to give to the baniya in payment of his debts, he is compensated by the higher price realised not only by his grain but also by other produce of which he has more often a surplus.

CHAPTER VII.—TENANTS, RENTS AND OTHER DUES.

Cultivating Occupancy. (Statement VII.)

34. The following table shows the percentage of cultivation held by proprietors and the various classes of tenants:—

		Dhangar.	Rash.	Tanawal.	Nara-Lora. Nilan.	Nara-Lora. Dhan.	Nara-Lora. Lora.	Nara-Lora (combined)	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.	Total tahsil.
Cultivated by owners		51	55	63	46	52	38	44	61	76	38	57
Do. by tenants free of rent ...		3	3	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	11	8
By occupancy tenants.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Paying other cash rents ...	16	16	17	40	12	26	27	11	5	24	16
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	6	1	5	1	10	11	8	4	...	1	4
By tenants-at-will.	Paying lump cash rents ...	6	6	3	5	4	4	4	5	1	20	6
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	18	19	10	3	17	18	13	16	15	6	14
Total held by tenants paying rents ...		46	42	35	52	43	59	53	36	21	51	40

Occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will thus each hold 20 per cent of the cultivated area as against 42 and 18 per cent, respectively, in Haripur and 26½ and 31 per cent in Mansehra. The proportion of self-cultivating proprietors is over 50 per cent in all circles except Nara-Lora and Bakot, and it is in these two circles that occupancy tenants are most numerous. Tenants-at-will are fairly equally divided between all circles, but it should be noted that in Tanawal and Boi, where the *khudkasht* area is largest, the greater proportion of these tenants are themselves proprietors cultivating their own mortgaged lands or the lands of other proprietors. Tenants free of rent are similarly in all circles largely composed of proprietors who cultivate lands recorded as belonging to others but claimed by themselves as their own property. In other cases they are often occupancy tenants who have broken up land in the village waste adjoining their holdings, but pay no additional rent thereon,

Occupancy tenants.

35. Of the occupancy tenants four-fifths pay cash rents which are practically all lump rents on the holdings. This prevalence of cash rents is due to the areas of valuable waste so often included in those holdings, the rent of which is amalgamated with that on the cultivated land. And thus it is that makes the rates on the cultivation seem sometimes unduly high. An analysis of these rents will be found in the supplementary Statement attached to Statement VII. It will be observed that at last Settlement 18,531 acres were so held with a rate per cultivated area of Re. 1-4; now there are 21,221 acres with a rate of Re. 1-5. The rate is highest in Nara-Lora, Re. 1-12, and lowest in Boi, 10 annas. The increase in the average rate appears to be partly due to the creation of new occupancy tenancies with a high rent either by litigation or by agreement between the parties and partly to the enhancement of existing rents on the ground of extension of cultivation, or, more generally, because the Settlement entries understated the amounts actually paid.

The kind rents of occupancy tenants are in many villages the same as those of tenants-at-will, and in fact the two tenants are not frequently one and the same person, part of the holding being cultivated under the one tenure and part under the other. On the whole, however, the rates of the former are somewhat lower.

Tenants-at-will. Cash rents.

36. The cash paying tenants-at-will occupy 6 per cent of the total cultivated area as against 9 per cent. in Mansehra and 2 per cent in Haripur. Except in certain circles on certain soils not much guidance for assessment purposes is afforded by the figures. It will be observed that the total area cultivated by tenants has diminished since last Settlement from 9,505 to 7,730 acres, while the rate paid per acre has risen from Re. 1-3 to Re. 1-13. The area in decrease must be due in the main to the transformation of tenancies-at-will into occupancy tenancies under decree of the Courts or by amicable arrangements, and the rise in rate to the general rise of prices and the increasing competition for land.

Batai rents.

Statistics of the kind rents paid by tenants-at-will on the various soils will be found in Statement No. VII. The actual limits may be taken as three-fourth on the one hand and one-fifth on the other, but in the former case the proprietor supplies the seed and in the latter rents are only on the worst *kalsi* lands. For the purposes of the produce estimate I have selected the rates most common on each soil in each circle, or in my judgment most suitable in the circumstances. Thus I propose to take half as the share on all *abi* lands, except the *barangar* and *gharera* of Dhangar for which two-fifths seems advisable. The figures for Nilan and Dhan would appear to indicate a lower rate, but the area is very small, and they can hardly be true rents. Half is also the prevailing rate on *bari* in all circles except Nilan and Dhan, where the area is again too small to be a reliable guide, and I, therefore, think that it may be adopted throughout. The rates on *kund* and *maira* vary a good deal. Half is in the majority, but because there is also a fairly large area under lower rates and to allow for a possible slight overestimation of the rate on *bari* I propose to take two-fifths only in Dhangar, Rash, Tanawal, Nilan, Dhan, Boi and Bakot. In other circles and on the *negar* of Tanawal and the *bela* of Rash, I think I am warranted in taking half. Second class *maira* in Dhangar, however, should only be rated at one-third. For *rakkar* and *kalsi* two-fifths in Rash, Lora, Dhaka and Bakot, and one-third in the other circles seem suitable.

The above rates compare as follows with those brought out by taking a strict arithmetical average :—

		Dhangar.	Rash.	Tanawal.	Nara-Lora. Nilan.	Nara-Lora. Dhan.	Nara-Lora. Lora.	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.
Abi.	Share assumed ...	·50 (*Barangar abi* ·40)	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50
	(Nara-Lora)					·50				
	Arithmetical average	·54 (*Barangar abi* ·42)	·49	·48	·29	·39	·49	·49	·49	·48
	(Nara-Lora)					·47				
Bari.	Share assumed ...	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50	·50
	(Nara-Lora)					·50				
	Arithmetical average	·44	·48	·43	·34	·37	·49	·48	·47	·48
	(Nara-Lora)					·46				
Kund and Maira.	Share assumed ...	·40 (*Maira* II ·33)	·40 (*Bela* ·50)	·40 (*Negar* ·50)	·40	·40	·50	·50	·40	·40
	(Nara-Lora)					45				
	Arithmetical average	·42 (*Maira* II ·39)	·46 (*Bela* ·49)	·44 (*Negar* ·46)	·36	·38	·49	·45	·47	·44
	(Nara-Lora)					·44				
Rakkar and Kalsi.	Share assumed ...	·33	·40	·33	·33	·33	·40	40	·33	·40
	(Nara-Lora)					38				
	Arithmetical average	·40	·43	·40	·32	·36	·49	·47	·37	·41
	(Nara-Lora)					·45				

If the arithmetical average were altogether to be trusted the figures would indicate that I am rather above the mark on superior soils and below it on inferior. But such an average is apt to be misleading when, as in the present case, not more than the 19 per cent. of the cultivated area in any circle is under kind rents, and it is impossible to be sure to what extent the soil areas on which they are paid are representative of the average of the circle. I prefer therefore to take this standard as a guide only and in each case to adopt one or other of the usual ratios in which the produce is divided. This procedure simplifies the calculations, and in my opinion is at least as reliable as the other. In any case if I have erred I believe it has been on the safe side.

General condition of tenants.

37. The tenants are not so strong a body as in Haripur; disputes are frequent, but the proprietors have on the whole the upper hand. The cultivated holdings are very small, averaging 1·5 acres for occupancy tenants and 1·3 for tenants at-will (as against 2·5 and 2, respectively, in Haripur), but thanks to profits from cattle and other miscellaneous assets they are fairly well off in most villages.

Landlord's share of straw and other dues.

38. In all the circles of the tahsil, except Dhangar and Rash, the share of *bhusa* (wheat and barley straw) and *tanda* (maize stalks) taken by the landlord is practically *nil*. This is due partly to the abundance of grass in the hill waste, which makes a careful preservation of other fodder unnecessary, and partly to the fact that where the tenants are numerous it is they who own most of the cattle. In the two circles named, owing to the inferiority of the waste and also to the profits obtainable by selling fodder in the larger villages and in cantonments, there are a few cases where the landlords claim their share. Thus in twelve villages of Dhangar and five of Rash *bhusa* and *tanda* are divided like the grain, and in other villages of Dhangar a headload of the same is taken. But as even in these circles the custom does not prevail in the majority of villages, I have decided to disregard it in the produce estimate, following the example set in the Assessment Reports of Haripur and Mansehra. I may add that with respect to fodder crops (which cover a very small area), it is not usual for the landlord to take a share except in the case of *chari*, and I have therefore omitted the *rabi* fodder crops from the produce estimate altogether. Other dues exacted by the landlords are of greater importance. These are rarely however in the form of grain. They consist mainly of *khidmat* or services incumbent on the tenants, such as one day's cutting of the crops or of grass, or one day's ploughing. One headload of fuel, again, has to be supplied on the occasion of a marriage or death in the proprietor's family, and assistance has to be given in building the proprietor's house. In Lora, Bakot and Dhaka '*sawan banda*,' *i. e.*, half to one seer of butter is taken from cattle-tenants. The dues are heaviest of all in Bakot and in some villages of this circle the tenants are much oppressed by the landlords.

Kamiana.

39. The only village menials of whom account need here be taken are the *Tarkhan* and the *Lohar*. Their dues are as a rule paid in *odís* per plough and vary much in different circles in accordance with the relative importance of the two harvests. Thus in Bakot 8 *odis* of maize are paid in the *kharif* and 1 *odi* of wheat or barley in the *rabi*; in Tanawal 4 *odis* of maize and 3 *odis* of wheat and barley respectively are the usual rates. In Rash and Dhangar the proportion between *kharif* and *rabi* crops is fairly equal. In bad seasons also much less is given than in good. But as the average for all circles, we shall not be far wrong in taking 4 *odis* of maize as the *kharif* and 3 *odis* of wheat and barley combined as the *rabi* contribution. An *odi* may be assumed to be equivalent in weight to 4¾ sers; but in addition to the *odis* sheaves of corn of various sizes, and known as *pulas*, *gaddas*, or *gaddis*, are also given. They may be taken as producing 2 sers of grain each, and being the same in number as the *odis*. We find, then, that the *Lohar* and *Tarkhan* each receive in the *kharif* 27 sers of maize and in the *rabi* 20 sers of wheat and barley per plough. Each plough on the average cultivates about 7½ acres of land which will mature 8 acres of crop. Of these 8 acres the figures given in paragraph 29 justify the assumption that 50 per cent will be under maize,

18 per cent under wheat, and 11 per cent under barley. The average yield of these crops may, as in the calculation of the rise in prices, be taken to be 9 maunds an acre for maize, 6 maunds for wheat and 7 maunds for barley, and if the figures be worked out, it will be found that each *kamin* gets a little under 2 per cent of the maize crop and nearly 3½ per cent of the wheat and barley crop, or an average of 2½ per cent for the two combined. By this calculation the deduction for *kamiana* should be 5 per cent, but we should allow something more, say half per cent, for the share of rice and inferior grains. We should also take into account the *letri* or reaper's due, amounting to one-twentieth, which is piad on big holdings when the proprietor has not a sufficiency of free labour at his disposal. As the average holding is so small such outside assistance is not often required, and I consider that a deduction of another 1½ per cent on this account will be ample. The total deductions to be made will thus amount to 7 per cent. In Haripur 5 and in Mansehra 8 per cent were allowed.

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CHAPTER VIII.—HALF-ASSETS RATE.

Produce estimate.

40. The produce estimate based on the assumptions of the foregoing chapters will be found in Appendix E. It will be seen that the value of the gross produce of the tahsil is calculated as amounting to Rs. 15,05,000, of which the Government share is Rs. 3,12,350. But, as already observed, it must be remembered that the year 1904-05 is, owing to the exceptionally favourable *rabi* on the whole above the average. To bring it down to the average of the last, five years certain deductions have to be tmade, which are explained in the following paragraph, and the result is that he value of the gross produce may be assumed to be just 14 lakhs of rupees, and the value of the Government share Rs. 2,90,500, or not far off three lakhs.

Half-assets produce rates.

41. The crop and soil rates brought out by the produce estimate are also shown in Appendix E. For the *rabi* of 1905 I make allowances in the following manner. The *abi* crop of this harvest was not, generally speaking, above the average, for in seasons of heavy rainfall it is the *barani* and not the *abi* soils that benefit most; hence I assume that the rates on the irrigated land need no alteration. But with unirrigated soils the case was different, and therefore in circles where the matured area of 1904-05 exceeds to any marked extent the average matured area of the last five years, I consider that proportionate reductions should be made. The following are the percentages of excess in the different circles: Dhangar 8, Tanawal 16, Nilan 5, Dhan 5, Lora 25, Dhaka 7, Boi 7, Bakot 1. In Rash there is a deficiency of 2 per cent. I propose therefore to make no change in the rates of Rash and Bakot, but to reduce the others by the above percentages. Perhaps, strictly speaking, less allowance should be made for superior soils than for inferior, because the latter are most advantaged by a good season, but for our purposes an all-round deduction should be near enough.

The following table gives a summary of the half-assets rates resulting from the above calculation:—

Assessment Circle.	Abi.			Bari.		Maira, &c.			Rakkar.			Kalsi.	
		Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.		Crop rate.	Soil rate.		Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dhangar	Bagh ...	9 12	16 6	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...
	Bari abi, Bahardi abi, hotar	4 7	5 1	3 1	4 13	Maira I	1 8	1 11	Rakkar and kalsi.	0 9	0 7	...	...
						Maira II	0 12	0 12					
	Barangar abi. Gharera abi.	1 12	2 1	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...
Rash ...	Hotar ...	5 6	5 11	4 5	6 14	Bela, ...	5 9	6 7	Rakkar and kalsi.	1 2	1 0	...	...
	Other abi ...	5 2	4 15			Kund & maira	2 12	3 0					
Tanawal	Bagh ...	5 15	13 7	2 14	4 14	Negar...	2 14	5 1		0 10	0 10	0 9	0 8
						Maira I	1 9	2 11					
	Other abi ...	3 9	4 9			Maira II	1 0	1 0					
Nilan ...	Hotar ...	3 8	3 13	3 7	5 7		1 11	1 12	Rakkar and kalsi.	0 10	0 6	...	...
	Other abi ...	3 14	4 7										
Dhan ...	Hotar ...	3 1	2 8	3 15	4 5		2 3	2 2	Rakkar and kalsi.	0 13	0 10	...	...
	Other abi ...	6 4	3 2										
Lora ...	Hotar ...	3 1	2 13	2 11	4 14		1 11	2 6	Rakkar and kalsi.	0 12	0 11	...	...
	Other abi ...	3 0	3 0										
Dhaka ...		2 10	2 8	3 10	4 13		2 7	2 9		1 4	1 2	1 4	1 0
Boi ...		3 6	3 9	2 11	3 12		1 4	1 7		0 10	0 11	0 10	0 8
Bakot ...		4 0	3 15	3 15	5 4		1 14	1 10		1 3	0 13	1 6	1 4

Half-assets based on cash rents.

42. I give below, for what it is worth, a comparison of the half assets based on the produce estimate with those based on the cash rents of tenants-at-will, as calculated in the Supplement to Statement No. VII.

Assessment Circle.	Half-assets by produce estimate.		Half-assets by cash rent.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Dhangar	36,367		13,919	
Rash	69,205		24,781	
Tanawal	49,394		29,168	
Nilan ... } Nara-Lora	9,676	33,000	4,484	14,776
Dhan ... } Nara-Lora	7,568		2,582	
Lora ... } Nara-Lora	15,756		7,710	
Dhaka	54,675		30,193	
Boi	19,464		8,788	
Bakot	28,471		10,093	
Total Tahsil ...	2,90,576		1,35,718	

The fact that the former is more than double the latter indicates not, I think, that the produce estimate is pitched too high, but that owing to insufficient data the cash rent estimate is not to be trusted.

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CHAPTER IX.—ASSESSMENT PROPOSALS.

Principles of assessment.

43. In considering the new revenue that may be imposed on this tahsil it has to be borne in mind on the one hand that there has been a great rise in prices and a considerable extension of cultivation, and that the miscellaneous assets are large and increasingly valuable; but, on the other hand, that the rise in the population is almost as great as that in prices, and has far outstripped that in the cultivated area, that the pressure on the soil is in consequence severe in many villages and that the resources of grain grown in the tahsil are insufficient for the needs of its inhabitants, and have to be supplemented from outside. Account has also to be taken of the previous assessment and of the risk of enforcing a great and sudden enhancement in those circles that were let off lightly at last Settlement. It is the above considerations that have actuated me in fixing the totals for each circle rather than the results deduced from the produce estimate which are useful mainly as an indication of the values of the soils and of a maximum which it would be dangerous even to approach. The following paragraphs contain my detailed proposals.

Dhangar.

44. The Dhangar Circle is described in para 8, and I summarise below the main statistics connected with it:—

Percentage of total area cultivated	42
Ditto of cultivated area irrigated	9
Ditto ditto matured	112
Ditto of sown area failed	21
Ditto of matured area under—	
(*a*) *kharif* crops	53
(*b*) *rabi*	47
Percentage of area cultivated by—	
(*a*) proprietors	51
(*b*) occupancy tenants	22
(*c*) tenants-at-will	24
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage ...	13·3
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 32
Value of—	
(*a*) miscellaneous assets	Rs. 59,500
(*b*) proprietors' share thereof	„ 21,600
Increase in cultivated area since last Settlement ...	3
Increase in population since last Settlement	36
Population per square mile of cultivation	749
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed	Rs. 18,088
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on—	„ 14,379
(*a*) cultivated area of new measurements	13 annas
(*b*) average matured area of last five years,... ...	12½ „
Half assets based on produce estimate	Rs. 36,367
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 17,919

The following table shows the soil rates as fixed at last Settlement, as deduced from the produce estimate and as now proposed :—

	Last Settlement.				Half-assets estimate.	As now proposed
	Dhangar Nara.	Gujhail.	Marhad.	Gujrat Dhangar.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bagh	...	...	6 0	8 0	16 7	10 0
Bari abi, Bahardi abi	...	2 0	...	3 0	} 5 1	3 4
Hotar	1 8	..	1 8	...		
Barangar abi and Gharera abi	...	...	...	1 8	2 1	1 4
Bari	2 14	2 12	2 10	2 8	4 13	2 10
Kund	1 8	1 12	1 10	2 0	} 1 14	} 0 15
Maira I	} 0 12	0 12	0 10	0 12		
„ II					0 12	0 7
Rakkar	...	0 6	0 6	0 8	} 0 7	} 0 5
Kalsi	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2		
Percentage of assessment above or below rates.	—1	—35	+14	—23	...	...

Captain Wace's rates are high and though he went much below them in two of his circles and the total revenue of the circles as now constituted is 21 per cent less than those rates, his assessment may be considered a full one for the time when it was imposed. I am not proposing much enhancement in the rates themselves. *Bagh*, however, should be able to pay Rs. 10 as against Captain Wace's Rs. 8 and Rs. 6. It is most of it similar in character to the *bagh* of Maidan Hazara Utla in Haripur, which has been rated at Rs. 12 and in the villages adjoining the Dhangar Circle will pay Rs. 10. The cash rented area is too small to be much of a guide, but I may note that in one of the best villages the rents paid on *bagh* by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will alike amount to Rs. 22 an acre. For *bari abi, bahardi abi* and *hotar* lumped together Rs. 3-4 should be sufficient. It might be higher were it not for the inferiority of some of the *hotar* and *bari abi*. It compares with rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8 in Maidan Hazara Utla and Tarla, respectively. On *barangar* and *gharera* I do not care to go higher than Re. 1-4, the rate adopted in Maidan Hazara Utla.

For *bari* my proposed rate of Rs. 2-10 is two annas more than that imposed in the adjoining circles of the Haripur tahsil. Its superiority is shown by the fact that 158 per cent is matured against 137 per cent. in Kandi Kahl and 104 per cent in Maidan Hazara Utla though it must be remembered that the first figure is unduly inflated by the *rabi* of 1905. It is better soil on the average than that of Kandi Kahl, is, owing to the smaller proportion of irrigated land, more, heavily manured than that of Maidan Hazara Utla, and gets more rain than both. It is four annas under the rate which Captain Wace fixed for his Dhangar Nara Circle, but this was undoubtedly too heavy, for the *bari* of Dhangar Nara is really worse than that of any of the other three circles. For *maira* I I am proposing 15 annas, which is three annas higher than the Maidan Hazara Utla rate, but is justified by more intensive cultivation; a heavier rainfall and the fact that the worst portion has been eliminated and become *maira* II. This rate is really lower than those fixed by Captain Wace because, although most of what is now *maira* was included by him in *rakkar*, he showed much land as *kund*, which has now been more correctly entered as *maira*, and assessed it much higher than his *maira*. The average cash rent of 1-6 points, it is true, to a somewhat lower rate, but it applies to only 6 per cent of the total area, and with a soil of so varying a character it is impossible to take it as a guide, though it serves as a warning against going as high as other considerations might warrant. For *maira* II a rate of 7 annas, or one and two annas above the *rakkar* rates of Maidan-Hazara Utla and Kandi Kahl respectively, seems fair, and is supported by the average cash rent of 15 annas. It is an anna below the *rakkar* rate fixed by Captain Wace for Gujrat Dhangar, in which tract most of *maira* II is to be found, but I do not think that the soil can stand more. For *rakkar* and *kalsi* 5 annas, the rate adopted in Kandi Kahl, seems correct; the soil is so bad that it would be unwise to go higher, especially as the soil rate deduced from the half-assets estimate is only 7 annas, although the cash rent average is the same as for *maira* II.

The above rates bring out a total of Rs. 20,910, and I propose to fix the assessment of the circle at Rs. 21,000. This is 58 per cent of the half-assets estimate and is under one-eight of the assumed value of the gross produce; it represents an enhancement of 46 per cent. on the previous revenue, and incidences of Re. 1-3 on the present cultivated area and Re. 1-2 on the average matured area of the last five years. The circle is a fairly strong one : its communications are good, it has some fine irrigated land, and its population, were it not for litigation and extravagance, would be well off; but, on the other hand, the increase in cultivation since last Settlement has been very small, the waste is, comparatively speaking, poor, the miscellaneous assets not large, and there is much bad land on which the harvests are insecure. The soil rates are, I think, as high as the circumstances justify, and I would deprecate taking a bigger enhancement

45. The following are the main statistics of the Rash Circle, which is described in paragraph 9 :—

Rash.

Percentage	of total area cultivated	... ...	48
Ditto	of cultivated area irrigated	... ...	5
Ditto	ditto matured	... ...	111
Ditto	of sown area failed	... ...	4

Percentage matured area under—
- (*a*) *Kharif* 60
- (*b*) *Rabi* 40

Percentage of area cultivated by—
- (*a*) Proprietors 55
- (*b*) Occupancy tenants 17
- (*c*) Tenants-at-will 25

Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage ... ... 22·6
Average unsecured debt per proprietor 31

Value of—
- (*a*) Total miscellaneous assets ... ... Rs. 93,420
- (*b*) Proprietors' share thereof ... ... „ 43,820

Increase per cent in cultivated area since last Settlement ... 12
Ditto in population since last Settlement ... 76
Population per square mile of cultivation (excluding Abbottabad town and cantonment) 909
Assessment of Last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed ... ... Rs. 15,127
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on— „ 12,882
- (*a*) Present cultivated area ... ... 10 annas
- (*b*) Average matured area of the last five years 9½ „

Half-assets based on produce estimate ... ... Rs. 69,205
Ditto cash rents estimate ... ... „ 24,781

The table of soil rates is as below :—

	Last Settlement.			Half-assets rate.	As now proposed.
	Orash Dhamtaur.	Orash Nawanshahr.	Mangal.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hotar	2 8	2 8	2 4	5 11	2 0
Other abi	...	...	...	4 15	2 12
Bari	2 12	2 12	2 8	6 14	2 14
Bela	} 1 4	1 4	1 4	6 7	2 12
Kund				} 3 0	} 1 3
Maira	0 10	0 10	0 10		
Rakkar	0 6	0 6	0 6	} 1 0	} 0 6
Kalsi	0 2	0 2	0 2		
Percentage of assessment above or below rates	—23·6	—7·2	—15·9	...	...

Captain Wace's assessment of the circle as now constituted is 15 per cent below the result brought out by his soil rates. Yet it cannot be said that the latter are excessively high, though Rs. 2-12 is a full rate for *bari ;* on *kund* and *bela* and on *maira,* the most important soil of all, they are decidedly low. The reason is that in those days, as I have already explained, the soil of the Rash plain was more marshy than it is now and the crops suffered much more from heavy rain. Captain Wace in his Assessment Report lays much stress on this point: and as regards the *maira* which then included some of the *jab* land he remarks:—"At first sight I had intended to assess the Orash *maira* higher; but the present year (1871) with its crops all rotted down to root is an instance of what this marshy tract is frequently liable to." Why he should have applied the same rate to the fine *maira* of Mangal, where there could be no such risk of the crops rotting, I do not know, and altogether it must be admitted that he let off this circle with a very light assessment rendering a large enhancement at the present Settlement inevitable.

In the soil rates which I propose I fix the rate on *hotar* 8 annas below that of other irrigated land, because though the *hotar* of Mangal and the Rash plain proper might stand more, the somewhat inferior soil in the Darkhan Nullah has also to be taken into account. The *other abi* consists of multifarious

soils, but most of it is *bahardi abi* in the Rash plain which was formerly recorded as *hotar* and can pay Rs. 2-12, which also seems a fair average for the whole The *jab* land entered as *bela* I put on a level with the Rash *abi*. Though it is mainly *ekfasli* it yields the finest crop of maize in the tahsil and has no *kharaba* to speak of. It can, I think, well afford Rs. 2-12. The *bari* rate I put 2 annas above *bela* because, though the yield is not so large, most of it is *dofasli* and the crops are almost as secure. Were it not for some inferior soil in the hills which fringe the plain belonging to the outlying hamlets of the big Rash villages, it could pay still higher. On the best *bari* in the Pakhli Circle of Mansehra Tahsil, which is a similar soil but gets less rain, Captain Beadon's rate is Rs. 2-12.

For *maira*, in which 494 acres of good *kund* are included, I propose a rate of Re. 1-3. This is 2 annas more than the rate imposed on the best *maira* in Pakhli, which closely resembles that of the Mangal tract, but is justified by the fact that the rainfall is heavier and the area of *kharaba* less in consequence. It is to a certain extent supported by the cash rent figures which here alone in this circle are of any value as a guide and give an average rent of Rs. 2-8 on holdings containing only this soil and of Rs. 2-3 on such holdings and lump rent holdings combined. For *rakkar* and *kalsi* a rate of 6 annas is as high as I care to take; much of them is poor stuff, but they are quite an anna better than the same soils in Dhangar. The high cash rent average of Re. 1-8 is due, no doubt, to the waste included in *kalsi* holdings.

My rates bring out a total assessment of Rs. 28,620, and I would propose to fix Rs. 28,500 as the new land revenue of the circle. Though only 41 per cent of the half assets and one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, this is a rise of 121 per cent on the previous revenue and represents an incidence of Re. 1-7 on the present cultivated area and Re. 1-5 on the average matured area of the last five years. I have had some hesitation in proposing so great an enhancement, especially in view of the small extension in the cultivated area since Settlement as compared with the large increase in the population, but I believe that the circle can stand it. It has the best and most productive soil in the tahsil, the harvests never fail and the fertility of the Rash plain has increased greatly in the last thirty years. Many of the proprietors are prosperous; the indebtedness of others is their own fault, and the pressure on the soil is relieved by the opportunities of service and trade which the cantonments afford and which the Kashmir Railway will increase.

46. Of the Tanawal Circle (*vide* paragraph 10) the following are leading statistics:—

Tanawal.

Percentage of total area cultivated	29
Ditto cultivated area irrigated	3
Ditto ditto matured	119
Ditto sown area failed	18
Percentage of matured area under—	
(*a*) kharif	50
(*b*) rabi	50
Percentage of area cultivated by—	
(*a*) Proprietors	63
(*b*) Occupancy tenants	22
(*c*) Tenants-at-will	13
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	14·7
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 28
Value of—	
(*a*) total miscellaneous assets	Rs. 2,29,300
(*b*) proprietors' share thereof	„ 7,60,900
Increase per cent in cultivated area since last Settlement ...	32
Ditto population since last Settlement	70
Population per square mile of cultivation	936
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed	Rs. 18,030
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on—	„ 20,856
(*a*) present cultivated area	12 as.
(*b*) average matured area of the last five years ...	11½ „
Half-assets based on produce estimates	Rs. 49,394
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 29,168

And the following is the table of soil rates :—

	Last Settlement.							
	Kachhi.	Maidan Shingri.	Kandi Shingri.	Sherwan.	Garhian.	Babarhan.	Half assets rate.	As now proposed.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bagh	8 0	6 0	4 0	...	...	...	13 7	9 0
Other abi	1 12	...	2 0 and 1 8	2 0	2 0	1 12 and 2 0	4 9	3 0
Bari	2 12	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 8	2 12	4 14	2 6
Kund, *i. e.*, Negar	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 8	...	1 8	5 1	2 8
Other Kund							2 11	0 14
Maira I	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 8	0 12		
Do. II							1 0	0 8
Rakkar	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 10	0 4
Kalsi	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 8	0 4
Percentage of assessment above or below rates	+41	−15	+25	+29	−15	+34	...	...

Captain Wace's assessment of the whole circle as now constituted was 11 per cent above his soil rates. The latter are distinctly high on the unirrigated soils, except *kalsi* and *kund*, and the total assessment was, therefore, a very full one. My rates are different from, but not on the whole higher than, his. For *bagh* I take one rupee less than in Dhangar. On this soil in Bir village occupancy tenants pay rents amounting to Rs. 22 and Rs. 28 an acre, but all the land is not as good as this. The other *abi* is of a miscellaneous character, and Rs. 3 is a fair average rate. The *bari* rate is not an easy one to fix, for the soil varies much. Besides that, round the village site the lands of outlying homesteads, which are generally of inferior quality, have to be considered. The double cropping is heavier than in any other circle of the tahsil, but this is partly due to the pressure on the soil and often means that the second crop is a poor one. In the Dhaka Badhnak Circle of Haripur, which is similar in character to Tanawal but inferior to it, because it has fewer bits of level soil and receives less rain, a rate of Rs. 2 was fixed. In the Gandgar Circle, where the *bari* is little better than in Dhaka Badhnak, it was Rs. 2-4. In the Garhian portion of the Pakhli Circle, resembling the adjoining tract of the same name that contains the worst land in Tanawal, Captain Beadon fixed Re. 1-12 only. Captain Wace's rates were, I think, much too high, and in the circumstances Rs. 2-6 seems a fair average to take. For *negar*, which is as heavily double-cropped as *bari* and does not require manuring, I fix a rate of Rs. 2-12. It is superior by quite 6 annas to the average *bari* of the circle. For *maira* Re. 1 will be sufficient. The double-cropping figures for this soil given in paragraph 10 are unduly inflated by the *rabi* of 1905, and one of the two crops is generally a poor one, so I do not think that it will be wise to go higher. Half this rate or 8 annas will be quite enough for *maira* II. Much of it is little better than *rakkar*, and I would go lower were it not for the good level land at the lower end of the circle, which can pay 12 annas or so. The *rakkar* and *kalsi* are generally such very poor stuff that in their case I do not care to go above 4 annas, the same rate as taken in Gandgar and the Garhian portion of Pakhli and 1 anna more than in Dhaka Badhnak. The cash rent average, which in this circle is on these soils only worth noticing, is Re. 1-2 for

rakkar and Re. 1-3 for *kalsi*, thus pointing to a higher rate, but this is because of waste included in the holdings which is often nearly as valuable as the cultivation. And I propose to allow for such cases by imposing on all waste recorded as *dhaka rakh* and *banna*, *i. e.*, all the hill waste land in possession of individual cultivators on which grass is preserved and cut, a rate of 6 pies per acre. Experience in Mansehra has shown that in most villages where the hill waste is of any value the proprietors put a rate of 1 anna or less on these two classes in the *bach*. I have thought it advisable therefore to assess the waste in this fashion in all circles of this tahsil where it is a really important asset. The maximum rate should, I think, be 1 anna an acre, but in Tanawal, where though extensive and valuable the waste does not ordinarily yield so good a crop of grass as in the circles with a higher average elevation, 6 pies will be sufficient.

The above rates bring out a total of Rs. 25,058 and I propose to fix Rs. 25,000 as the assessment of the circle. This is 51 per cent of the half assets, about one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, an enhancement of 20 per cent on the previous revenue and an incidence of 14 annas, both on the present cultivated area and on the average matured area of the last five years. If it be thought that this enhancement is small in view of the increase in cultivation and the large miscellaneous assets, I would urge that the previous assessment, as the rates indicate, was for the time a very full one, that the pressure on the soil is very great and that the holdings (which average under 3 acres per proprietor in villages comprising 78 per cent. of the cultivation) are very small. Owing to this over population the zamindars are a poor and struggling lot. Except for a few big landlords, they are not much better off than their brethren in Dhaka Badhnak and depend on their profits from service or from milch produce to make both ends meet. The harvests are somewhat precarious, and a serious failure as in 1902 brings many to the end of their resources. Further, it should be remembered that the tax on goats, which has been recently sanctioned, will realise an additional revenue of some Rs. 1,000. It is in fact a circle which should be treated as leniently as a due regard to the interests of Government will admit.

Nara-Lora.

47. Statistics of the Nara-Lora Circle with its three sub-circles (*vide* paragraph 11) are summarised below:—

	Nilan.	Dhan	Lora.	Total Nara-Lora.
Percentage of total area cultivated	25	26	23	24
Ditto cultivated area irrigated	6	1	5	5
Ditto ditto matured	103	94	132	114
Ditto sown area failed	23	11	8	14
Ditto matured area under—				
(*a*) Kharif	72	86	74	76
(*b*) Rabi	28	14	26	24
Percentage of area cultivated by—				
(*a*) Proprietors	46	52	38	44
(*b*) Occupancy tenants	44	22	37	36
(*c*) Tenants-at-will	8	21	32	17
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage ...	8·2	6	7·4	73
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 42	Rs. 38	Rs. 25	Rs. 33
Value of—				
(*a*) Total miscellaneous assets	...	...	...	Rs. 96,610
(*b*) Proprietors' share thereof	...	...	...	„ 42,810
Increase per cent. in cultivated area since last Settlement.	4	26	14	14
Increase per cent. in population since last settlement.	38	63	60	53
Population per square mile of cultivation ...	1,037	953	1,045	1,021
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed.	Rs. 5,060	Rs. 2,860	Rs 6,362	Rs. 14,282
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on—	„ 4,890	„ 2,994	„ 5,730	„ 13,614
(*a*) Present cultivated area	Re. 1-2	14 as.	14⅓ as.	15½ as.
(*b*) Average matured area of the last five years	„ 1-2	15⅓	13½ „	15¼ „
Half-assets based on produce estimate	Rs. 9,676	Rs. 7,568	Rs. 15,756	Rs. 33,000
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 4,484	„ 2,582	„ 7,710	„ 14,776

And the particulars of soil rates are as follows: —

	Last Settlement. Nilan.	Last Settlement. Dhan.	Last Settlement. Maidan Danna.	Last Settlement. Dhakhan Danna.	Half-assets rate. Nilan.	Half-assets rate. Dhan.	Half-assets rate. Lora.	As now proposed for Nara-Lora.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hotar	1 8	1 8	1 12	1 8	3 13	2 8	2 13	2 0
Other abi	5 0	...	6 0	3 0	4 7	3 2	3 0	3 0
Bari	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 0	5 7	4 5	4 14	2 10
Kund	1 12	1 4	1 4	1 0	} 1 12	2 2	2 6	1 0
Maira	1 0	0 10	0 12	0 6				
Rakkar	...	...	...	...	} 0 6	0 10	0 11	0 5
Kalsi	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2				
Percentage of assessment above or below rates.	+2	−98	−18	+1	...	...	...	...

I have not given in the above Captain Wace's rates for Harranda Nara and Dhaka Danna, portions of which are included in the Lora sub-circle: they are a little higher, on the average, than those of Dhakhan Danna. For the circles as now constituted, Captain Wace's assessment is 3 per cent. below the result brought out by his soil rates for Nilan, 4 per cent. above for Dhan, 10 per cent. below for Lora, and 5 per cent. below for the whole combined. These rates appear to me to have been moderate in Dhan and Maidan Danna, too low in Dhakhan (which consisted, however, of only three villages) and too high in Nilan. In fact I think that Captain Wace somewhat overrated the fertility of the latter valley. Good as the soil is in parts, I do not consider it equals that of Lora, for it is hotter and gets less rain, and the outlying lands to the west especially are more arid and stony than almost any that Lora can show. Why Captain Wace should have put one anna more on *kalsi* here than anywhere else in the district, except the upper Khanpur hills, I cannot understand, particularly when it is considered that the hillsides on which the *kalsi* lies are barer of wood and grass than in most hill circles. I am in fact of opinion that Nilan is the worst of the three sub-circles, instead of being, as Captain Wace's rates and remarks would indicate, the best. Its increase in cultivation and population has been much less; it has a larger area of failed crops, a higher percentage of land under mortgage, and a relatively heavier burden of debt. The great number of occupancy tenants weakens the position of the proprietors. The pressure on the soil is exceedingly heavy, and, though not quite so severe as in Lora, it is not relieved as it is there by the miscellaneous sources of income which proximity to Murree and the Galis and a valuable hill waste afford. Its only marked superiority is in the irrigated land which is warmer and has a more plentiful supply of water than in Lora; this covers, however, but a small fraction of the cultivated area and of the other soils, if the *tar* is about equal to or possibly a little better than that of Lora, the *maira*, *rakkar* and *kalsi* are, I believe, a little worse, as the figures of the produce estimate show. On the whole, the two tracts are not so different that the same rates may not be applied to both, and they may, therefore, be included in the same assessment circle. And these rates may, I think, fairly be applied to Dhan also. The half-assets rates deduced from the produce estimate indicate that there is not much difference between it and Lora in the value of the soils in spite of the divergencies in cropping due to the climate. It is inferior to Lora as regards miscellaneous assets, for its waste, though extensive and producing an excellent crop of grass, has little wood, and like Nilan its remoteness is a considerable drawback; but, on the other hand, the increase in cultivation has been much greater, while the pressure on the soil is less severe.

As to the rates themselves I think Rs. 2 will be a fair average for the *hotar*. In the adjoining circle of Khanpur ii ts Rs. 2-8, but, while I might take this in Nilan, the supply of water for part of the *hotar* in Lora is so precarious, that in some villages I shall probably have to go as low as Re. 1-8 For *other abi*, which is mostly in Nilan, Rs. 2-12 should be sufficient. It might be higher were it not for the 56 acres of *barangar* and *gharera abi* which it includes. For *bari* I propose Rs. 2-10, the same rate as in Dhangar. The *dofasli* area is about the same, and the superiority of the *kharif* in the one is balanced by the superiority of the *rabi* in the other. In Khanpur the rate is Rs. 2-8, though Rs. 2-12 might have been taken but for the large enhancement. The rate of Re. 1 proposed for *maira* is that adopted in Nilan at last Settlement, and though Captain Wace's rates for the other tracts are much lower, it must be remembered that *maira* now includes much land which was then recorded as *kund* and assessed at from Re. 1-12 to Re. 1. The half-assets estimate shows that this soil can well stand the rate proposed, and if the cash rent average of Re. 1-13 points to a slightly lower rate, the area under such rents is too small to be of much service as a guide. In Dhangar, where I am taking 15 annas, the percentage of matured crops is about the same, but the *kharaba* is larger, and the value of the crops produced somewhat less. In Khanpur it is true the rate is only 11 annas, but most of the *maira* there lies at the lower end of the circle where the rainfall is somewhat precarious and the crops insecure. For *rakkar* and *kasli* a rate of 5 annas, as in Khanpur and Dhangar, will be sufficient. The cash rent average, Re. 1-3, as usual points to a higher rate owing to the waste included in the tenancy holdings. And, as in Tanawal, I propose to recognise this fact by imposing a rate on *banna* and *dhaka rakh*, which may here be 9 pies an acre. The waste is more valuable than in Tanawal owing to the heavier rainfall, and were it not for the bareness of the hills enclosing the Nilan valley, might be a full anna.

My rates bring out totals of Rs. 5,549 for Nilan, Rs. 4,170 for Dhan Rs. 8,186 for Lora, and Rs. 17,905 for the whole Nara-Lora Circle. I propose, to fix Rs. 18,000 for the latter (which is about one-ninth of the value of the gross produce) and to distribute it as follows: Nilan Rs. 5,500, Dhan Rs. 4,200, and Lora Rs. 8,300, the last named tract being assessed slightly higher than the others, owing to its situation and larger miscellaneous assets. The percentage of half-assets, the increase on the previous revenue, and the incidence on cultivated and matured area are as below :—

	Percentage of half-assets.	Per cent. increase on previous revenue.	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area.	Incidence per acre on average matured area of the last five years.
	Rs.		Re. a.	Re. a.
Nilan	57	13	1 4	1 5
Dhan	55	40	1 3	1 5
Lora	53	45	1 5	1 4
Total Circle ...	55	32	1 4	1 4

The smallness of the enhancement in Nilan is, I think, justified by my remarks on the comparative severity of Captain Wace's assessment and the present circumstances of the tract, which render it in my opinion dangerous to go any higher. Lora and Dhan are much more prosperous, and can well stand the rise proposed.

48. Leading statistics of the Dhaka Circle (*vide* paragraph 12) are as follows :—

Dhaka.

Percentage of total area cultivated	21
Ditto cultivated area irrigated	3
Ditto ditto matured	101
Ditto sown area failed	8
Ditto matured area under—	
(*a*) kharif	87
(*b*) rabi	13
Percentage of area cultivated by—	
(*a*) proprietors	61
(*b*) occupancy tenants	15
(*c*) tenants-at-will	12
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	12·6
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 22
Value of—	
(*a*) total miscellaneous assets	Rs. 1,71,340
(*b*) proprietors' share thereof	„ 96,840
Increase per cent. in cultivated area since last Settlement	39
Ditto population since last Settlement ...	95
Population per square mile of cultivation	1,064
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed	Rs. 12,993
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on—	„ 10,039
(*a*) present cultivated area	7 as.
(*b*) average matured area of the last five years ...	7 „
Half-assets based on produce estimate	Rs. 54,675
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 30,193

The table of soil rates is given below :—

	Last Settlement													
	Dhaka Dhamtaur.		Dhaka Nawanshahr.		Dhaka Rajoia.		Samundarpar.		Dhakkan Danna.		Half-assets rate.		As now proposed.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Abi, *ie.*, hotar	2	8	2	8	...		1	8	1	12	2	8	1	4
Bari	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	0	2	8	4	13	2	0
Kund	1	4	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	} 2	9	0	10
Maira	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8				
Rakkar	0	6	0	6	0	6	...		...		1	2	} 0	6
Kalsi	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1		
Percentage of assessment above or below rates	+34		+40		+8		−12		−44		...		...	

Captain Wace's assessment of the whole circle as now constituted was 23 per cent below the result brought out by his soil rates. The large extension of cultivation and the value of the miscellaneous assets make the present revenue a very light one, and the fixing of new soil rates must largely be governed by consideration of how great an enhancement it will be advisable to take. In my opinion, strong as the circle is in miscellaneous sources of revenue, thanks to its valuable waste land and its proximity to Murree, the Galis or Abbottabad, as the case may be, it will not be wise to take much more than double the present revenue. The larger portion of the circle is in the possession of struggling *khudkasht* proprietors, whose cultivated holdings are very small and resources limited. The present distribution of the revenue, moreover, is unequal, and doubling it for the whole circle will perhaps mean trebling it for certain villages, which will have some difficulty in adapting themselves to the new state of things. The rates, therefore, which I propose, are very moderate

ones. Rupee 1-4 will be enough for the *hotar*, which is generally of inferior quality owing to the cold climate. If Rs. 2 is thought light for the *bari* it must be remembered that much of it is simply manured *rakkar* or *kalsi* round outlying homesteads. *Maira* is often little better than the latter two soils and 10 annas will suffice for it. For *rakkar* and *kalsi* I propose 6 annas, which is the same as that imposed on similar soil in the Kunhar Circle of the Mansehra tahsil and 1 anna below the rate in Konsh and Bhogarmang. In addition to the above soil rates I propose to assess *dhaka rakh* and *banna* for the same reasons as in Tanawal and Nara-Lora, but at a higher incidence, *viz*, I anna per acre, because of the greater value of the waste. The total thus brought out is Rs. 21,058, and I suggest an assessment for the circle of Rs. 21,000. Though only 38 per cent. of the half-assets and one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, this is an enhancementof 109 per cent. on the previous revenue. It represents an incidence of 14 annas on the present cultivated area and 15 annas on the average matured area of the last five years. It is 30 per cent. below the cash rent estimate, whereas the assesements of other circles are usually above it, the comparatively high average of cash rents being due to the valuable waste which they include. In short there can be little doubt that the assesment proposed is a moderate one, but for the reasons given above I do not think it would be safe to take a larger increase.

49. For the Boi circle paragraph 13 may be referred to, and the leading statistics are as below :—

Boi.

Percentage of total area cultivated	38
Ditto cultivated area irrigated	2
Ditto ditto matured	102
Ditto sown area failed	5
Ditto matured area under—	
(*a*) Kharif	83
(*b*) Rabi	17
Percentage of area cultivated by—	
(*a*) proprietors	75
(*b*) occupancy tenants	5
(*c*) tenants-at-will	16
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage...	7
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 11
Value of—	
(*a*) Total miscellaneous assets	Rs. 66,140
(*b*) Proprietors' share thereof	„ 47,570
Increase per cent in cultivated area since last Settlement ...	22
Ditto population since last Settlement	69
Population per square mile of cultivation	710
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed...	Rs. 5,356
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on— ...	„ 3,240
(*a*) Present cultivated area	3 as.
(*b*) Average matured area of the last five years ...	3½ „
Half-assets based on produce estimate	Rs. 19,464
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 8,788

The table of soil rates is as follows :—

	Last Settlement.	Half-assets rate.	As now proposed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Abi, *i.e.*, hotar	2 0 0	3 9	1 4
Bari	2 0 9	3 12	1 0
Maira	0 5 0	1 7	0 7
Rakkar	0 4 0	0 11	0 3
Kalsi	0 2 0	0 8	0 3

Considering that 83 per cent of the cultivated area was recorded as *maira*, *rakkar* or *kalsi*, and that more than half of this was the last named soil, Captain Wace's rates were moderate enough; yet he assessed nearly 40 per cent. ffoew them; and the result now is that with 22 per cent. increase in cultivation

the incidence of the revenue on the cultivated and matured areas is almost nominal. Were the assessment nothing at all, however it would make little difference. The inaccessibility and remoteness of the tract, the want of communications and markets, the very large percentage of inferior soil, the extremely high proportion of small *khudkasht* holdings and the absence of any big landed proprietor except the jagirdar, the lack of spirit and enterprise in the population, and the exiguousness of their resources beyond their land and cattle, all combine to render the circle now, as it was in Captain Wace's time, the poorest in the district. A simple, ignorant folk, they are fleeced by bunnias and mullahs, and spend a sum that would suffice to pay for thirty years' revenue on one funeral feast. They go little abroad, for, accustomed to a cold climate, they cannot stand the heat of the plains, and though some of them made money by service as carriers in the Tibet expedition, such chances do not often occur. Altogether the case for lenient assessment is a very clear one, and the rates which I propose are, therefore, intentionally very light, though even so a large enhancement is inevitable. The Hotar is rather better than that of Dhaka, because it has a warmer climate, but in the circumstances the same rate is sufficient. For *bari* I propose the low rate of Re. 1, in view of the fact that so much of it is manured *kalsi*. For the other soils proportionately light rates are suggested; and for *dhaka rakh* and *banna* a rate of 6 pies per acre as in Tanawal seems suitable. It is worth noting that in the Murree tahsil, which is much more favourably situated than Boi and can hardly have inferior soil, Mr. Robertson's rates on *bari*, *maira* and *rahkar* were Re. 1, 6 annas and 3 annas, respectively, and his actual assessments were 23 per cent, below his rates. I understand that Mr. Kitchin is not disposed to raise the latter very much, and the parallel between the two circles will thus remain fairly close, and serve as a justification for the low rates which I propose.

These bring out a total of Rs. 5,984, and the assessment for the circle may be fixed at Rs. 6,000. The assessment data, of course, point to a much higher figure. The sum suggested is only 31 per cent. of the half assests, one-sixteenth of the value of the gross produe and represents an incidence of 6 annas on the present cultivated area and 6½ annas on the average matured area of the last five years; but it is an enhancement of 85 per cent. on the previous assessment, and that, in my opinion, is quite as much as so poor a circle should be called upon to bear. I should not in fact go so high did not I consider that two or three large villages of a quality superior to the rest can be made to bear the brunt of the enhancement, and that, generally speaking, an equitable distribution of the revenue over soils will make matters more easy for the proprietors.

50. The following is a summary of leading statistics in the Bakot Circle (*vide* paragraph 14):—

Bakot.

Percentage of total area cultivated	26
Ditto cultivated area irrigated	8
Ditto ditto matured	95
Ditto sown area failed	11
Ditto matured area under—	
(*a*) Kharif	87
(*b*) Rabi	13
Percentage of area cultivated by—	
(*a*) Proprietors	88
(*b*) Occupancy tenants	25
(*c*) Tenants-at-will	26
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	2·6
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 8
Value of—	
(*a*) Total miscellaneous assets	Rs. 68,790
(*b*) Proprietors' share thereof	„ 15,690
Increase per cent. in cultivated area since last Settlement	32
Ditto population since last Settlement	94
Population per square mile of cultivation	842
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed	Rs. 12,548
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on—	„ 4,733
(*a*) present cultivated area	6 as.
(*b*) average matured area of the last five years	6½ „
Half-assets based on produce estimate	Rs. 28,471
Ditto cash rent estimate	„ 10,093

And below is the table of soil rates:—

	Last Settlement.	Half-assets rate.	As now proposed.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Abi, *i.e.*, hotar	1 12	3 15	1 12
Bari	2 8	5 4	2 0
Kund	1 0	...	...
Maira	0 6	1 10	0 10
Rakkar	...	0 13	0 5
Kalsi	2 0	1 4	0 5

As in Boi, Captain Wace's rates on *maira* and *kalsi*, which between them accounted for 56 per cent. of the cultivation, are light enough; and the high rate, Rs. 2-8 for the *bari*, is discounted by the fact that the actual assessment was no less than 63 or 41 per cent. below rates, according as the figures given in the village notes or the Settlement Report are adopted. In his Assessment Report Captain Wace remarks that the assessment of this tract presented great difficulties to him. The previous revenue of Rs. 2,405 was that levied by Kashmir before the tract was, in the year 1847, added to the Hazara District. It had been continued unaltered by Major Abbott, and is described by Captain Wace as "only a song." Nevertheless, he considered the people to be so badly off that they could not stand the revenue being more than doubled and hence he fixed a total much below his rates. It is not easy to realise that what is now one of the most prosperous tracts in the tahsil was 35 years ago one of the poorest, but the fact is that the hill stations and cantonments, which were then only just being started, and the tonga road from Murree to Kashmir, that was constructed at a later date, have wrought a remarkable transformation. The weakness of the circle in Captain Wace's time was attributed to the absence of a *rabi* crop, the indolence and unthriftiness of the proprietors, and the lack of any considerable trade out of the tract. And he remarks, that it was popularly asserted that whenever famine threatened Hazara and the adjacent parts of Kashmir the Bakot tract was the first to break down. Conditions are now much altered. The rice of Nawal and the potatoes of Khan, if not sold in the adjoining stations, are exported to Murree and Rawalpindi. Numbers of villagers find service in the Galis, and the latter and Murree are excellent markets for milch and other produce. The opening of the tonga road has abolished the impressments of coolies for the carriage of the baggage of Kashmir tourists which Captain Wace notes as being a great tax on the people, and the thriving bazaar of Kohala increases the prosperity of the circle. Moreover, the Dhund proprietors and their tenants have learnt ways of thrift and industry, and, where they are not indulging in profitless disputes and litigation, are in decidedly flourishing circumstances. I think it possible that the reports which Captain Wace received of the poverty of a tract which was then so little known may have been somewhat exaggerated, but it must in any case have made great advances since his time, thus contrasting strongly with Boi which has merely stood still. There is undoubtedly room for a large enhancement of revenue, but I do not venture to fix rates as high as the figures, without a consideration of the previous circumstances, would warrant. In itself I should say that the circle was superior to that of Dhaka. The *hotar* certainly is far better, and the other soils and waste are perhaps slightly so. But at Dhaka rates the assessment would be Rs. 10,889, and despite the great extension of cultivation and the general increase in prosperity, I do not think it would be politic to take a larger enhancement. I propose, in short, to fix the new assessment at Rs. 11,000, and I vary the Dhaka rates by putting 8 annas more on *hotar* and 1 anna less on *rakkar* and *kalsi*. *Rakkar*, it may be noted, is somewhat inferior to the *kalsi*, but it is not worth [illegible]inating here. On *dhaka rakh* and *banna* 1 anna per

acre, the same rate as in Dhaka will be imposed. The total thus brought out is Rs. 11,003 or almost exactly the sum which I propose. It is only 39 per cent. of the half-assets and about one-sixteenth of the value of the gross produce, but enhances the previous revenue by 132 per cent. The incidences on the present cultivated area and on the average matured area of the last five years are 14 and 15 annas, respectively. The total suggested is 9 per cent. above the cash rent estimate, but the latter is vitiated by the abnormally low average rent of *hotar*. The *barı* rent of Rs. 3-9 is also perhaps a little too low, in view of the fact that the separate soil rent average is Rs. 4-15. Otherwise the average rents more than justify my rates, and it is only a consideration of the previous assessment that prevents me going higher.

Summary and question of deferred assessments.

51. It will be convenient here to bring together the figures for each circle and show the results for the whole tahsil :—

Assessment circle.	Present assessment.	Assessment proposed.	Percentage of half-assets.	Share of gross produce.	Per cent. enhancement of previous revenue.	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area.	Incidence per area on average matured area of the last five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Re. a.	Re. a.
Dhangar	14,379	21,000	58	$\frac{1}{8}$	46	1 3	1 2
Rash	12,882	28,500	41	$\frac{1}{2}$	121	1 7	1 6
Tanawal	20,856	25,000	51	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	0 14	0 14
Nara-Lora	13,614	18,000	55	$\frac{1}{9}$	32	1 4	1 4
Dhaka	10,039	21,000	38	$\frac{1}{12}$	109	0 14	0 15
Boi	3,240	6,000	31	$\frac{1}{16}$	85	0 6	0 6½
Bakot	4,733	11,000	39	$\frac{1}{16}$	132	0 14	0 15
Total tahsil ...	79,743	1,30,500	45	$\frac{1}{11}$	64	1 0	1 0

The great divergences in the enhancements proposed in the various circles show how uneven the old assessment was, or, at any rate, under altered circumstances has become. I have tried to equalise matters as far as possible without unduly straining the resources of any circle, but to make it easier for the villages in which a large rise is taken to adjust themselves to the new conditions I would ask permission to defer a portion of the demand not exceeding Rs. 20,000 for a period of three years as in the other two tahsils.

Surplus produce estimate.

52. A calculation of the surplus resources of the population of the tahsil out of which this revenue can be paid is as follows :—

The total weight of food grains, according to the *jinswars* of 1904-05, is 10,09,398 maunds. From this we may deduct 8 per cent. for the abnormal *rabi* of 1905 and the balance is 928,600 maunds. A further deduction of 10 per cent. may be made for seed and for grain given to animals, which leaves about 836,000 maunds for human consumption. Assuming that the annual consumption averages 5½ maunds a head, which in view of the quantity of milch produce available is probably not too low, the total amount of grain required for food in the year is about 10,66,000 maunds, and so, if my estimates are correct, 230,000 maunds have to be brought from outside to supplement the local supplies. If we deduct from this 55,000 maunds required by the troops and urban population (7,000 souls at 8 maunds or so a head) we get a balance of 175,000 maunds, which has to be imported for the needs of the rural population. If this is assumed to be maize, the staple food, the cost will be about Rs. 1,30,000. The miscellaneous assets of the tahsil, excluding the income from Government service, amount to about Rs. 5,50,000; therefore the surplus available for payment of the revenue and the purchase of necessaries and luxuries will be Rs. 4,20,000. As far, therefore, as the above very rough calculation goes, no difficulty should be experienced in meeting the Government demand.

53. Details of the mills are given in Appendix F. It will be seen that there are 1,415 paying an assessment of Rs. 3,529, or an average of Rs. 2½ each. At last Settlement there were 853 paying Rs. 2,440 or nearly Rs. 3 each. The number has thus risen 66 per cent., and since the amount of grain, as judged by the extension of cultivation, has not increased in anything like the same proportion, it follows that the quantity of grain ground on the average by each mill is less than formerly, though this is more than compensated the rise in prices. The grinding fee is universally one-twentieth of the grain brought to the mill. Appendix F shows that where the mill is worked by tenants a cash rent is usually taken, which is often merely the revenue and cesses; where *batai* is in force the common rate is half. I think, however, it will be safer to assume two-fifths as in Haripur and Mansehra. The value of the Government share may then be deduced as follows: —

Mills.

Excepting that required for seed or given to animals, and exclusive of rice, which is pounded, nearly all the grain that is produced in the tahsil is brought to the mills for grinding, but little comes in from outside. By the produce estimate the total value of such grain in 1904-05 was about Rs. 1,360,000. From this we may deduct 20 per cent., *viz.*, 10 per cent. for seed and for grain given to animals and 10 per cent. for the abnormal *rabi* and for grain that does not pass through the mills. The balance is Rs. 10,88,000 or, say, 11 lakhs. Of this the average proprietors' share will be $\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$, *i. e.*, Rs. 22,000. Government's share at half-assets will thus be Rs. 11,000, but in a case of this kind I think we should take more nearly a fourth than a half. A tentative assessment of these mills carried out by Settlement Naib Tahsildars under my instructions brings out a total of Rs. 6,125, and I would propose to fix the amount at about Rs. 6,000. This sum is an enhancement of 70 per cent. on the previous revenue, is equivalent to one-ninth of the total value of the grinding fees, and gives an average per mill of Rs 4-4 exclusive of cesses. In Haripur the rate is about Rs. 7-7 a mill and in Mansehra Re. 1-10, the assessment in both being between one-seventh and one-eighth of the estimated value of the grinding fees. The average value of the mills in the Abbottabad tahsil is thus about midway between those of Haripur, which are favourably situated in many cases for a large outside trade, and those of Mansehra, which in the main serve local requirements only, and are too numerous to be very profitable. The Abbottabad mills, like those of Mansehra, as a rule only grind for the needs of the immediate locality, but as they are fewer in comparison, a larger average quantity of grain is brought to each, and they work for longer periods of the year. As the total which I propose, however, is only a very rough estimate, and the results of the detailed assessments may point to something rather different, I would ask to be permitted to go as far as Rs. 500 above or below, if I find it expedient.

54 The tax of I anna per goat, which has recently been sanctioned, will bring in a further revenue of about Rs. 3,500. If we take the number of goats enumerated in 1904, and assume that all villages will be assessed to this tax, the sums levied in the various circles will be as follows:—

Tirni.

			Rs.	
Dhangar		... ...	265	
Rash		... ...	137	
Tanawal		... ...	956	
Nilan	Nara-Lora		132	581
Dhan	Nara-Lora	... ...	69	
Lora	Nara-Lora		380	
Dhaka		... ...	805	
Boi		... ...	277	
Bakot		... ...	353	
Total Tahsil		... ...	3,374	

There may be a few exemptions, but on the other hand a fresh count will probably show an increase in the number, and Rs 3,500 will not be far

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Summary of results of re-assessment for the whole district.

55. As this is the third and last Assessment Report of the present Settlement it will be convenient to sum up the results of the re-assessment of the whole district (excluding the *tirni* on goats), on the assumption that the present proposals are approved. These results are shown in the following table :—

	Previous Revenue.			New Revenue.			Per cent. increase on previous Revenue			Incidence of land revenue per acre of cultivation.
	Land.	Mills.	Total.	Land.	Mills.	Total.	Land.	Mills.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a.
Haripur ...	1,42,853	4,411	1,47,264	2,18,000	7,500	2,25,500	52·5	70	53	1 9
Mansehra ...	71,417	3,481	74,898	1,40,000	7,000	1,47,000	96	100	96	1 2
Abbottabad ...	79,743	3,529	83,272	1,30,500	6,000	1,36,500	64	70	64·5	1 0
Total District ...	2,94,013	11,421	3,05,434	4,88,500	20,500	5,09,000	66·5	79	66·5	1 3

It will be observed that to judge by the incidence on the cultivated area the assessment of the Abbottabad Tahsil is the lightest of all. The fine irrigated land of Haripur explains the relatively heavy incidence in that tahsil, and if it be questioned why the incidence in Maneshra should be heavier than that of Abbottabad, the reply is that the Rash plain, if it rivals that of Pakhli in fertility, does not approach it in area, that the hill soils of Mansehra on the whole excel those of Abbottabad, and that the waste is also superior in extent and quality and in the value of its products.

Cesses.

56. A notification has already issued sanctioning the new scale of cesses for this tahsil. They will amount to Rs. 19-12-8 per cent. on the revenue (or 3 annas 2 pies in the rupee), and will be apportioned as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Local rate	8	5	4
Patwar cesses	6	7	4
Lambardari	5	0	0

Previously they amounted to Rs. 21-10-8. The difference is due to the enhancement of the patwar cess from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-7-4 and the reduction of the local rate in accordance with recent orders from Rs. 10-6-8 to Rs. 8-5-4.

Introduction and term of settlement and dates of instalments.

57. The new assessment can be introduced with effect from the *kharif* of 1905. Had the proposal which I recently submitted for the assessment of extensions of cultivation in hill waste every four years been sanctioned, I should have suggested that the term of Settlement both in this and the other two tahsils should be fixed at thirty years, but as this has been vetoed, and it is desirable that too long a time should not elapse before such extensions, which are bound to be considerable, are made to pay revenue, a period of twenty years seems sufficient. The dates for payment of instalments may remain as at present, *viz.*, *kharif*, January 15th, and *rabi*, July 15th.

Points requiring orders.

58. It only remains to note that the points requiring orders are the assessment proposals for land and mills (Chapter IX), the harvests from which the Settlement is to be introduced and the term for which it is to run.

H. D. WATSON,

[illegible]

APPENDICES AND STATEMENTS

RELATING TO THE

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

OF THE

HAZARA DISTRICT,

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

BY

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1905.

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सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A (1).

MONTHLY RAINFALL AT HEADQUARTERS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Month.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Average of 22 years.	Gazette average.	Average of 15 years ending 1872-73.
April	2·30	5·60	7·10	2·40	0·81	2·00	5·30	4·26	4·16	0·17	3·44	3·61	3·65	0·78	7·55	2·02	3·33	5·39	3·29	5·27	1·52	1·07	3·41	3·31	2·58
May	1·50	0·50	6·90	3·50	0·24	1·10	2·56	0·73	3·27	0·77	5·06	1·22	0·47	1·16	2·97	3·70	1·10	2·97	6·40	2·31	5·70	1·99	2·55	2·39	2·26
June	1·00	2·00	1·40	2·10	0·80	1·50	1·50	1·03	1·06	4·24	9·06	6·82	11·06	1·49	8·35	3·94	5·06	1·00	1·69	3·94	0·60	0·66	2·94	3·16	5·80
July	8·30	7·50	4·50	5·10	10·00	7·40	15·00	10·59	3·71	5·53	21·19	26·03	6·65	5·23	3·36	9·82	6·51	12·11	3·94	5·37	5·00	9·21	8·73	8·84	10·34
August	6·60	17·20	9·30	9·70	15·90	7·70	5·80	10·68	12·50	15·36	4·56	7·06	7·75	5·99	13·65	9·98	6·52	5·59	10·07	7·57	6·27	10·49	9·43	9·00	5·90
September	3·50	4·40	4·40	3·70	1·90	0·90	1·90	3·43	3·75	3·41	16·78	1·38	1·70	4·38	2·65	6·57	1·93	8·07	4·22	2·51	5·11	1·70	4·01	3·52	3·80
Total Summer Rains ...	23·20	37·20	33·60	26·50	29·65	20·60	32·00	30·72	28·45	29·48	60·09	47·02	31·28	19·03	33·53	36·03	24·45	35·53	29·51	26·97	24·20	24·52	31·07	30·22	30·68
October	0·30	1·20	0·60	1·60	1·20	1·50	...	1·21	7·01	0·76	0·88	0·08	0·57	1·60	0·32	...	1·08	3·16	1·47	2·27	0·35	2·97	1·37	1·10	1·24
November	3·80	0·60	...	0·70	...	2·50	0·40	3·75	0·59	1·10	...	0·08	0·14	2·14	...	...	0·09	0·75	...	0·51	0·36	1·66	·90	0·87	·06
December	0·75	...	1·80	3·30	0·70	0·70	0·70	5·19	0·07	1·39	0·75	2·04	...	1·01	1·42	1·48	0·54	3·59	...	0·03	1·12	2·35	1·31	1·60	1·76
January	3·18	9·80	4·70	2·60	1·80	4·90	1·81	4·76	0·08	8·05	8·94	3·01	2·72	5·91	2·28	0·30	5·22	7·44	0·02	3·83	6·78	9·65	4·42	3·35	3·18
February	4·20	2·20	4·60	1·30	4·30	8·40	1·55	9·45	1·63	9·69	5·22	2·73	3·25	2·81	5·71	3·27	3·89	3·39	0·09	0·67	0·72	4·11	3·60	3·99	4·22
March	5·60	2·90	6·40	3·20	1·90	1·60	2·35	4·32	1·75	3·87	6·48	8·23	3·94	6·60	3·90	1·80	3·61	5·69	4·11	7·85	5·50	7·52	4·50	4·03	6·46
Total Winter Rains ...	17·83	16·20	17·90	12·70	9·90	19·60	6·81	28·68	11·13	20·86	22·27	16·77	10·62	20·07	13·63	6·85	14·42	24·02	5·69	15·16	14·83	28·26	16·10	14·94	16·92
GRAND TOTAL ...	41·03	53·40	51·50	39·20	39·55	40·20	38·81	59·40	39·58	50·34	82·36	63·79	41·90	39·10	47·16	42·88	38·87	59·55	35·20	42·13	39·03	52·78	47·17	45·16	47·60

APPENDIX A (2).

MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED AT DUNGAGALI IN RECENT YEARS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
MONTH	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Average.	REMARKS.
May	*	5·66	2·64	2·77	* Not recorded.
June	*	1·23	0·36	0·53	
July	*	12·47	15·30	9·26	
August	11·02	7·70	12·02	10·25	
September	2·20	6·41	5·09	4·56	
October	3·04	0·58	1·30	1·64	
Total Six Months ...	...	34·05	36·71	35·38	

APPENDIX B (1).

KHARIF CROP EXPERIMENTS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD (YIELDS EXPRESSED IN SERS AND AREAS IN ACRES).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		Total of 5 years.		
Crop.	Soil.	Assessment Circle.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Yield assumed.
Rice.	Hotar ...	Dhangar ..	...	...	3·875	331	2·00	618	...	...	1·62	328	7·495	426	400
		Rash ...	1·13	617	2·345	512	...	...	...	...	·4	1,320	3·875	816	480
		Tanawal ...	1·00	575	...	...	·44	352	·49	224	1·48	631	3·41	446	400
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	565	1·30	565	440
		Lora .	..	...	2·595	515	1·66	349	2·58	319	·38	347	7·215	382	400
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	1·34	289	1·25	262	3·39	331	5·98	294	320
		Boi ...	...	...	1·77	886	2·00	622	...	...	2·1	466	5 87	658	440
		Bakot ...	2·22	419	1·305	412	1·00	640	3·27	448	4·12	704	11·915	525	520
Maize.	Bagh ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	1·00	562	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·00	562	640
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	400	...	...	·25	400	640
	Bari abi ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	·96	927	...	...	...	...	1·0125	1,190	1·9725	1,058	560
		Nilan ...	1·00	348	..	..	1·26	794	..	...	..	...	2·26	571	560
	Other abi ...	Tanawal ...	...	...	2·825	283	1·28	638	1·65	678	...	...	5·755	533	560
	Bahardi abi	Rash ...	..	...	1·613	1,020	·72	1,185	...	..	...	...	2·333	1,102	800
	Hotar ...	Rash ...	1·052	491	...	...	1·23	1,519	...	..	·81	2,123	3·092	1,378	800
		Lora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·44	764	...	...	·44	764	600
	Bari ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	4·35	492	1·25	272	...	...	4·906	693	10·506	486	480
		Rash ...	...	...	4·42	847	2·25	396	...	.	7·565	873	14·235	705	680
		Tanawal ...	...	...	13·755	490	·63	683	2·13	537	6·06	564	22·575	569	520
		Nilan ...	..	...	...	...	1·69	602	1·0	250	..	...	2·69	426	560
		Dhan ...	...	...	1·375	727	.		1·94	435	·54	993	3·855	718	640
		Lora ...	1·28	660	10·00	637	1·79	689	4·36	553	1·64	533	19·07	614	560
		Dhaka ...	..	..	4·190	425	1·62	617	3·451	778	4·89	608	14·151	607	560
		Boi ...	...	...	3·385	578	3·64	425	...	...	5·73	341	12·755	448	440
		Bakot ...	1·17	626	1·48	605	...	...	4·75	407	2·66	745	10·06	596	560
	Kund ...	Lora ...	...	...	1·44	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	694	Included in maira.
	Bela ..	Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·75	267	·75	267	Included in maira.
		Rash ...	...	...	...	.	2·25	1,030	1·53	1,667	4·4	735	8·18	944	800
	Negar ...	Tanawal ...	...	...	1·00	916	·75	376	.	.	355	585	5·30	626	520
	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	1·29	155	5·88	193	2·85	140	1·12	321	11·14	202	280 I 160 II
		Rash ...	...	...	1·64	1,154	7·30	555	3·02	991	3·84	524	15·20	806	560
		Tanawal ...	...	...	6·895	322	·94	807	...	...	1·74	231	9·575	453	240 I 360 II
		Nilan ...	...	...		...	2·7	452	...	...	7·14	249	9·84	350	360
		Dhan ...	...	...	1·325	302	...	...	1·04	466	·94	306	3·305	358	400
		Lora ...	...	...	1·850	460	2·02	293	1·72	215	3·25	124	8·840	273	320
		Dhaka ...	...	...	2·18	661	4·22	464	·375	373	5·685	296	12·460	449	360
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	1·76	115	...	...	2·85	335	4·61	225	240
		Bakot ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·75	213	·75	213	320
	Rakkar ...	Tanawal ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	·68	375	1·37	144	2·05	260	200
	Kalsi ...	Dhangar ...	..	...	·59	80	...	...	...	..	...	...	·59	80	120
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·75	205	·77	270	1·52	238	160
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·15	191	...	...	1·15	191	200
		Lora ...	..	...	..	..	·72	333	...	...	...	...	·72	333	260
		Dhaka ...	...	...	2·00	597	1·25	274	6·165	222	1·25	144	10·665	309	240
		Boi ...	...	...	·8	495	·78	105	.	...	1·25	38	2·83	213	160
		Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	282	...	...	1·25	282	260
Moth.	Bari ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·75	133	·75	133	160
	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	4·74	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·74	97	120 I 100 II
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	26	5·25	58	7·93	42	100 I 120 II
	Rakkar ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	...	3·125	35	·54	11	...	...	3·665	23	80
	Kalsi ...	Dhangar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·45	96	...	...	·45	96	80
Mash.	Hotar ...	Lora ...	..	...	...	...	1·00	46	...	...	...	...	1·00	46	160
	Bari ...	Rash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	330	1·0	330	200
		Dhaka ...	...	...	·25	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	·25	80	160
	Bola ...	Rash ...	...	...	.	..	...	...	·86	360	2·00	144	2·86	252	200
	Maira ...	Rash ...	...	...	2·175	296	6·165	95	1·78	97	...	..	10·120	163	160
		Dhan ...	...	...	1·2	121	...	...	...	...	·58	52	1·6	87	160
		Lora ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·38	68	..	..	·38	68	160
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·67	224	·67	224	120
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·125	147	2·125	147	120
	Rakkar ...	Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	213	...	...	1·50	213	80
		Boi ...	...	...	51	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	·51	143	80
	Kalsi ...	Lora ...	...	...	·5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	90	80
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	·38	79	·38	79	80
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·38	79	·38	79	80

APPENDIX B (1)—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		Total of 5 years.		
Crop.	Soil.	Assessment Circle.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Yield assumed.
Sugar-cane.	Bagh ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	1·225	518	...	...	...	...	·318	1,522	1·543	1,020	960
	Babardi abi...	Do. ...	1·00	1,646	...	...	·12	500	...	...	...	...	1·12	1,073	720
Turmeric.	Bagh ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	·08	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	1,025	960
		Rash ...	...	...	·53	1,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	·53	1,796	720
	Babardi abi...	Dhangar ...	...	...	..	...	·125	3,696	...	...	...	...	·125	3,696	720
Potatoes.	Bari ...	Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	1·33	1,504	...	...	·21	1,905	1·54	1,704	1,600
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2,607	1·01	2,113	1·41	3,031	4·45	2,584	1,800
		Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	·56	6,250	·89	4,272	·77	2,857	2·22	4,460	2,000
	Maira ...	Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	2,455			·22	2,455	1 200
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	2,225	1,82	1,690	3·10	1,958	1,400
		Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	2,000	...	...	·25	2,000	1,600
	Kalsi ...	Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·49	1,469	...	...	·49	1,469	1,200
Kulath.	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	1·89	150	2·75	73	...	...	1·0	130	5·64	118	120 I 100 II
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	·80	152	·80	152	120
	Bakkar ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	...	1·25	132	3·16	64	...	...	4·41	98	80
		Dhaka ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	·87	24	·87	24	80
		Bakot ...	..	...	...	...	1·00	68	...	...	...	...	1·00	68	80
	Kalsi ...	Lora ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	·79	44	..	...	·79	44	80
		Boi ...	...	...	·3	180	.	...	...	...	5·70	69	6·00	125	80
Kangni.	Kalsi ...	Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	1·05	160	...	..	...	...	1·05	160	120
		Lora ...	...	...	1·625	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·025	140	120
		Dhaka ...	...	...	·625	504	...	...	1·00	130	...	...	1·625	317	120
		Boi ...	...	...	1·43	273	...	...	...	...	9·5	85	10·93	179	100

APPENDIX B (2).

RABI CROP EXPERIMENTS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD (YIELD EXPRESSED IN SERS AND AREAS IN ACRES).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		TOTAL OF 5 YEARS.		
CROP.	SOIL.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Yield assumed.
WHEAT.	Bagh ...	Tanawal ...	...	...	·85	796	1·505	561	...	...	...	...	2·355	679	400
	Bari abi ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	·24	800	...	...	1·30	678	...	...	1·54	739	400
		Tanawal ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	·54	233	·54	233	
	Bahardi abi	Dhangar ...	3·337	323	·97	351	4·01	405	1·12	357	2·62	588	12·057	405	400
		Tanawal ...	·97	474	3·40	375	·275	524	·62	255	...	...	5·265	407	
	Barangar abi	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	...	·47	391	...	...	...	...	·47	391	240
	Hotar ...	Rash ...	1·331	107	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·331	107	400
	Bari ...	Dhangar ...	4·15	450	...	...	4·23	574	3·69	421	3·36	442	15·43	472	340
		Rash ...	1·0	294	1·62	327	.	..	1·25	448	...	...	3·87	356	360
		Tanawal ...	4·337	338	·86	290	4·355	573	5·18	264	·88	197	15·612	332	340
		Nilan ...	...	...	1·37	113	...	...	2·0	194	...	...	3·37	154	320
		Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	·28	111	·28	111	260
		Lora ...	4·592	239	3·155	311	...	..	·23	370	·54	506	8·517	357	320
		Dhaka ...	2·537	379	3·345	298	2·13	378	1·36	300	2·04	246	11·412	320	240
		Boi ...	1·258	216	3·23	398	3·54	356	...	...	..	...	8·028	316	220
		Bakot ...	...	...	·03	333	1·00	235	1·70	290	...	...	2·73	286	280
	Kund ...	Rash ...	1·125	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·125	167	Included in maira.
		Lora ...	1·2	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	406	
	Bela ...	Rash ...	...	...	1·21	226	...	...	4·13	643	...	...	5·34	435	400
	Negar ...	Tanawal ...	1·25	511	...	...	...	...	4·09	310	·71	269	6·05	363	320
	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	7·043	334	7·56	163	9·01	300	4·8	187	4·83	163	33·243	229	240 I 140 II
		Rash ...	3·656	315	10·940	304	8·11	469	9·32	399	14·07	378	46·096	373	320
		Tanawal ...	1·00	410	4·015	233	1·18	357	4·13	231	2·75	372	13·075	321	240 I 160 II
		Nilan ...	...	...	2·655	86	·99	378	1·56	278	.	...	5·205	248	240
		Dhan ...	·612	225	2·255	151	1·58	506	..	...	1·53	73	5·977	239	220
		Lora ...	·918	170	·94	99	2·32	290	1·74	287	2·19	287	8·108	227	240
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	4·20	274	·62	137	2·47	286	7·29	232	200
		Boi ...	...	..	...	...	4·16	134	.	...	...	...	4·16	134	160
		Bakot ..	·006	440	...	...	·77	449	2·62	198	...	...	3·396	362	200
	Rakkar ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35	333	2·35	333	120
		Rash ...	·85	222	...	...	·96	596	...	...	...	...	1·81	409	160
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	2·02	219	·9	271	1·69	148	4·61	213	120
		Dhan ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	·79	76	...	...	·79	76	120
		Lora ...	...	...	·775	45	·93	129	...	...	...	...	1·705	87	120
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	·88	273	...	...	...	...	·88	273	120
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	2·62	157	...	...	...	...	2·62	157	120
	Kalsi ...	Rash ...	1·093	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1·093	143	160
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	3·75	206	1·0	58	·75	79	5·50	114	120
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	·94	255	...	...	...	...	·94	255	120
		Lora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·57	228	·57	228	120
		Dhaka ...	...	...	·35	126	·29	41	..	...	...	...	·64	88	120
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	6·60	147	...	...	...	...	6·60	147	120
		Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	140	...	...	...	...	1·00	140	120
BARLEY.	Bagh ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	·5	1,176	..	...	...	...	1·0	540	1·5	858	440
		Tanawal ..	...	...	1·425	354	·275	429	...	...	...	...	1·700	392	440
	Bari abi ...	Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·72	458	·72	458	440
	Bahardi abi	Dhangar ...	...	...	1·45	498	1·56	456	1·12	229	...	...	4·13	394	440
		Tanawal ...	...	...	1·00	293	·88	792	...	...	...	...	1·88	543	440
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·61	279	...	...	·61	279	360
	Hotar ...	Rash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	488	...	...	1·0	488	440
		Nilan ...	1·0	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	351	400
	Bari ...	Dhangar ...	1·275	368	...	...	·72	951	1·2	558	·69	609	3·885	622	400
		Rash ...	1·206	351	1·40	212	·97	387	...	...	...	...	3·576	317	400
		Tanawal ...	1·00	517	...	...	5·045	596	...	...	1·08	395	7·125	503	400
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	·78	331	...	...	...	...	·78	331	360
		Dhan ...	2·662	376	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·662	376	300
		Lora ...	·968	439	·53	396	1·11	572	1·28	258	2·18	541	6·068	441	360
		Dhaka ...	·875	410	1·91	153	...	...	1·60	365	1·39	518	5·775	362	280
		Boi ...	·625	342	...	...	·82	382	...	...	...	...	1·445	362	260
		Bakot ...	...	...	1·02	249	·19	305	·88	164	...	...	2·09	239	320
	Kund ...	Dhangar ...	1·125	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·125	195	280
		Rash ...	1·00	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	510	Included in mairá.
		Dhan ...	...	...	·75	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	·75	160	
	Bela ..	Rash ...	...	...	...	...	·93	387	...	...	...	...	·93	387	440

APPENDIX B (2)—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Crop.	Soil.	Assessment Circle.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		Total of 5 years.		
			Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Yield assumed.
Barley.	Negar ...	Tanawal ...	66	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·66	688	380
	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	3 00	460	1·00	251	...	...	1·74	273	1·00	241	6·74	306	280 I 180 II
		Rash ...	1·643	237	·2	615	3·625	564	1·0	408	3·12	359	8·988	437	360
		Tanawal ...	1·00	574	...	...	4·40	609	1·85	190	1·84	448	9·09	455	200 I 300 II
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	560	...	...	...	...	1·00	560	280
		Dhan ...	...	...	...	...	1·75	91	...	...	...	...	1·75	91	260
		Lora ...	1·231	328	·94	112	·5	732	...	...	·36	300	3·051	368	280
		Dhaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·31	290	...	...	·31	290	240
		Boi ...	1·193	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·193	264	200
	Rakkar ...	Rash ...	5·506	104	...	...	1·00	313	...	...	...	...	6·506	209	200
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	1·25	218	·75	120	·62	176	2·62	171	160
		Lora ...	...	...	...	...	·75	131	...	...	·39	218	1·14	175	160
	Kalsi ...	Rash ...	1·593	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·593	99	200
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	3·87	273	...	...	·86	172	4·73	223	160
		Lora ...	·625	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·625	81	160
		Bakot ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	210	...	...	...	...	1·00	210	160
Sarshaf.	Bari ...	Dhangar ...	1·00	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	347	2·02	381	200
		Rash ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	224	...	...	...	...	1·00	224	200
		Tanawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	200	1·13	200	200
		Lora ...	...	...	...	...	1·79	347	...	...	...	...	1·79	347	160
		Boi ...	...	...	...	...	1·16	171	...	...	...	...	1·16	171	160
	Maira ...	Dhangar ...	...	...	...	...	1·63	102	...	...	...	...	1·63	102	120 I 80 II
		Nilan ...	...	...	...	...	·79	157	...	...	...	...	·79	157	120
Masar	Maira ...	Rash ...	...	...	3·97	372	1·51	191	...	...	...	...	5·48	282	160

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX C.

SHOWING PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS IN VILLAGES IN WHICH 50 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE CULTIVATED AREA IS KHUDKASHT.

Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	Number of proprietors.	Cultivated area.			Cultivated area per proprietor.	
			Total.	Percentage of total cultivated area of circle.	Cultivated by occupancy tenants.	Total.	After deducting area held by occupancy tenants.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dhangar	17	2,639	9,845	56	987	3·7	3·4
Rash	12	3,080	12,431	63	885	4	3·7
Tanawal	113	7,456	21,997	78	2,634	2·95	2·59
Nilan	17	653	1,836	42	550	2·8	2
Dhan	4	572	1,443	41	130	2·5	2·3
Lora	6	416	1,092	17	311	2·6	1·88
Total Nara Lora	27	1,641	4,371	31	991	2·7	2
Dhaka	39	5,994	17,494	74	1,293	2·9	2·7
Boi	24	3,630	15,073	94	277	4·2	4·1
Bakot	9	1,745	4,920	39	414	2·8	2·6
Total Tahsil ...	241	26,185	86,131	65	7,481	3·3	3

APPENDIX D.

SHOWING CALCULATION OF GENERAL RISE IN PRICES, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Grain.	Percentage of total matured area.	Average yield in maunds per acre.	Actual price.	Columns 2, 3 and 4 multiplied together.	Assumed price.	Columns 2, 3 and 6 multiplied together.	Rise per cent. in actual price.	Rise per cent. in assumed price.	Column 8 multiplied by column 5.	Column 9 multiplied by column 7.
Maize	50	9¾	32	15,600	21	10,237	78	75	12,16,800	7,67,812
Wheat	18	6	38	4,104	29	3,132	73	93	2,99,592	2,91,276
Barley	11	7	25	1,925	18	1,386	108	80	2,07,900	1,10,880
Rice	2	11	29	638	21	462	53	40	33,814	18,480
Sarshaf	2	3½	55	385	40	280	62	100	23,870	28,000
Total	83	...	...	22,652	...	15,497	79	78	17,81,976	12,16,448

APPENDIX

PRODUCE ESTIMATE OF THE ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CROPS WITH COMMUTATION					
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres.	DETAIL.	Turmeric (112).	Sugarcane (71).	Rice (21).	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
DHANGAR.	Bagh (251).	Area	34	52	10	173	...	1
		Yield per acre	24	24	12	16	...	10.0
		Total yield	816	1,248	120	2,768	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	5,712-0	5,538-0	157-8	3,633-0	...	10-0
	Bari abi, hotar, bahardi abi (1,061).	Area	18	23	132	343	...	3
		Yield per acre	18	18	10	14	...	10-0
		Total yield	324	414	1,320	4,802	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,268-0	1,837-2	1,732-8	6,302-10	...	30-0
	Barangar and gharera abi (389).	Area	1	1	77	61	...	...
		Yield per acre	12	12	8	9	...	...
		Total yield	12	12	616	549	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	84-0	53-4	808-8	720-9	...	...
	Bari (2,053).	Area	...	...	...	1,398	4	12
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	12	4	8-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	16,776	16	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	22,018-8	27-0	96-0
	Kund, maira I (7,005).	Area	...	...	...	2,068	5	44
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	7	3	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	14,476	15	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	18,999-12	25-5	264-0
	Maira II (3,520).	Area	...	...	...	478	6	14
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	4	2	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	1,912	12	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	2,509-8	20-4	56-0
	Rakkar and kalsi (3,296).	Area	...	...	...	522	20	3
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	3	2	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	1,566	40	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	2,055-6	67-8	12-0
		Total Circle ...	8,064-0	7,428-6	2,698-8	56,239-5	140-1	468-0
RASH.	Hotar (305).	Area	...	...	149	133	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	12	20	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	1,788	2,660	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	2,346-12	4,488-12	...	...
	Other abi (691).	Area	1	1	37	342	...	...
		Yield per acre	18	18	12	20	...	...
		Total yield	18	18	444	6,840	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	126-0	79-14	582-12	8,977-8	...	...
	Bari (2,056).	Area	...	...	...	1,878	1	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	17	4	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	31,926	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	41,902-14	6-12	...
	Bela (1,901).	Area	...	...	...	1,736	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	20	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	34,720	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	45,570-0	...	...
	Kund and maira (11,646).	Area	...	...	...	5,570	8	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	14	3	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	77,980	24	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	1,02,348-12	40-8	...

E.

BASED ON JINSWARS FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

Kharif.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53).	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
4	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	288
5	5	...	5	...	...	...	30	...
20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37-8	32-8	...	25-0	...	...	...	150-0	15,295-0
7	5	15	38	...	...	...	2	586
5	5	5	5-0	...	...	...	10-0	...
35	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-10	40-10	75-0	190-0	...	...	...	20-0	12,562-0
5	5	30	64	...	...	...	...	244
4	4	4	4-0	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
37-8	32-8	120-0	256-0	...	...	...	...	2,112-0
15	17	22	4	3	1	...	...	1,476
4	4	4	4-0	3	30	...	...	...
60	68	88	...	9	30	...	...	...
112-8	110-8	88-0	16-0	29-13	30-0	...	...	22,528-0
137	321	650	53	3	...	...	...	3,281
3	3	3	3-0	3	...	...	...	...
411	963	1,950	...	9	...	...	...	...
770-10	1,564-14	1,950-0	159-0	29-13	...	...	...	23,763-0
23	184	457	25	...	...	...	2	1,189
2½	2½	2½	2-0	...	...	...	4-0	...
57½	460	1,142½	...	...	...	...	...	...
107-13	747-8	1,142-8	50-0	...	...	...	8-0	4,642-0
63	139	789	39	...	2	...	5	1,582
2	2	2	2-0	...	20	...	4-0	...
126	278	1,578	...	...	40	...	...	...
236-4	451-12	1,578-0	78-0	...	40-0	...	20-0	4,539-0
1,367-13	2,980-4	4,953-8	774-0	59-10	70-0	...	198-0	85,441-0
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	286
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-0	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-0	6,878-0
7	...	...	4	...	...	...	43	435
5	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	20-0	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65-10	...	...	20-0	...	...	...	860-0	10,712-0
15	...	...	11	...	1	5	11	1,922
5	...	...	5-0	...	40	10-0	10-0	...
75	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
140-10	...	...	55-0	...	40-0	50-0	110-0	42,305-0
66	...	...	31	...	...	1	4	1,838
5	...	...	5-0	...	...	10-0	10-0	...
330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618-12	...	...	155-0	...	...	10-0	40-0	46,394-0
770	15	143	182	3	1	8	10	6,710
4	4	4	4-0	3	30	5-0	5-0	...
3,080	60	572	...	...	30	...	...	...
5,775-0	97-8	572-0	728-0	29-13	30-0	40-0	50-0	1,09,711-0

APPENDIX

PRODUCE ESTIMATE OF THE ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Crops with commutation prices in annas per maund—concld.					
			Rabi.					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Wheat (29).	Barley (18).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.
Dhangar.	Bagh (251).	Area	90	27	3	1	12	133
		Yield per acre	10	11	5	4	30-0	...
		Total yield	900	297	15	4	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,631-4	334-2	37-8	7-0	360-0	2,370-0
	Bari abi, hotar, bahardi abi (1,061).	Area	507	114	4	...	1	626
		Yield per acre	10	11	5	...	10-0	...
		Total yield	5,070	1,254	20	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	9,189-6	1,410-12	50-0	...	10-0	10,660-0
	Barangar and gharera abi (389).	Area	184	30	...	2	...	216
		Yield per acre	6	7	...	3	...	...
		Total yield	1,104	210	...	6	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,001-0	236-4	...	10-8	...	2,248-0
	Bari (2,053).	Area	800	615	344	7	...	1,766
		Yield per acre	8½	10	5	4	...	...
		Total yield	6,800	6,150	1,720	28	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	12,325-0	6,918-12	4,300-0	49-0	...	23,593-0
	Kund, maira I (7,005).	Area	3,133	932	650	21	...	4,736
		Yield per acre	6	7	3	3	...	...
		Total yield	18,798	6,524	1,950	63	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	34,071-6	7,339-8	4,875-0	110-4	...	46,396-0
	Maira II (3,520).	Area	1,773	435	78	6	4	2,296
		Yield per acre	3½	4½	2	2	4-0	...
		Total yield	6,205½	1,957½	156	12	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	11,247-7½	2,202-3	390-0	21-0	16-0	18,876-0
	Rakkar and kalsi (3,296).	Area	753	379	89	2	...	1,223
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	2,259	1,516	178	4	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	4,094-0	1,705-8	445-0	7-0	...	6,252-0
		Total Circle ...	74,559-14½	20,147-1	10,097-8	204-12	386-0	105,395-0
Rash.	Hotar (305).	Area	25	9	1	...	...	35
		Yield per acre	10	11	5	...	...	...
		Total yield	250	99	5	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	453-2	111-6	12-8	...	...	577-0
	Other abi (691).	Area	154	28	1	6	37	226
		Yield per acre	10	11	5	5	20-0	...
		Total yield	1,540	308	5	30	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,791-4	346-8	12-8	52-8	740-0	3,943-0
	Bari (2,056).	Area	534	365	441	12	4	1,356
		Yield per acre	9	10	5	5	10-0	...
		Total yield	4,806	3,650	2,205	60	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	8,710-14	4,106-4	5,512-8	105-0	40-0	18,474-0
	Bela (1,901).	Area	306	18	10	16	1	351
		Yield per acre	10	11	5	5	10	...
		Total yield	3,060	198	50	80	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	5,546-4	222-12	125-0	140-0	10-0	6,044-0
	Kund and maira (11,646).	Area	4,399	657	387	420	3	5,866
		Yield per acre	8	9	4	4	5-0	...
		Total yield	35,192	5,913	1,548	1,680	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	63,785-8	6,652-2	3,870-0	2,940-0	15-0	77,263-0

E.

BASED ON JINSWARS FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							After deduction for matured area being above average.			
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamians.	Landlord's share.	Government share, viz., half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Remarks.
421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,665-0	16,428	8,214½	4,107	9-12	16-6	7-4	...	...	...	
1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
23,222-0	21,596	10,798½	5,399	4-7	5-1	3-12	...	...	...	
460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,360-0	4,055	1,622⅗	811	1-12	2-1	1-8	...	...	...	
3,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46,121-0	42,893	21,446½	10,723	3-5	5-4	1-12	9,865	3-1	4-13	Deduction 8 per cent.
8,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70,159 0	65,248	26,099⅗	13,050	1-10	1-14	...	12,006	1-8	1-11	Deduction 8 per cent.
3,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,518-0	17,222	5,741⅓	2,870	0-13	0-13	...	2,640	0-12	0-12	Deduction 8 per cent.
2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,791-0	10,086	3,345⅓	1,673	0-10	0-8	...	1,539	0-9	0-7	Deduction 8 per cent.
190,836-0	177,478	77,265	38,633	...	...	...	36,367	...	...	
321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,450-0	6,929	3,464½	1,732	5-6	5-11	...	...	...	...	
661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,655-0	13,629	6,814	3,407	5-2	4-15	1-10	...	...	...	
3,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60,779-0	56,525	28,262½	14,131	4-5	6-14	2-6	...	...	...	
2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52,438-0	48,767	24,884½	12,192	5-9	6-7	1-12	...	...	...	
12,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,86,974-0	1,73,886	69,554⅘	34,777	2-12	3-0	1-2	...	...	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Crops with commutation					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Turmeric (112).	Sugarcane (71).	Rice (21).	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
Rash—concld.	Rakkar and kalsi (3,044).	Area	...	...	...	1,357	8	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	6,785	24	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	8,905-5	40-8	...
		Total Circle ...	126-0	79-14	2,929-8	2,12,193-3	87-12	...
Tanawal.	Bagh (150).	Area	14	1	1	180	...	...
		Yield per acre	24	24	10	16	...	...
		Total yield	336	24	10	2,880	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,352-0	106-8	13-2	3,780-0	..	...
	Other abi (753).	Area	...	...	81	365	...	5
		Yield per acre	...	...	10	14	...	10-0
		Total yield	...	...	810	5,110	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	1,063-2	6,706-14	...	50-0
	Bari (3,880).	Area	...	...	...	3,020	7	54
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	13	4	8-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	39,260	28	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	51,528-12	47-4	432-0
	Kund or negar (453).	Area	...	...	...	311	2	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	13	4	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	4,043	8	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	5,306-7	13-8	...
	Other kund, maira I (3,240).	Area	..	...	...	2,217	31	78
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	9	3	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	19,953	93	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	26,188-5	156-15	468-0
	Maira II (6,482).	Area	...	...	...	977	28	58
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	6	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	5,862	84	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	7,693-14	141-42	232-0
	Rakkar (7,254).	Area	...	...	...	1,509	96	64
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	7.545	288	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	9,902-13	486-0	256-0
	Kalsi (5,940).	Area	...	...	...	1,698	139	64
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	4	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	6,792	417	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	8,914-8	703-11	256-0
		Total Circle ...	2,352-0	106-8	1,076-4	1,20,021-9	1,549-2	1,694-0
Nara Lora ([illegible]) Nilan.	Hotar (79).	Area	...	...	52	18	...	1
		Yield per acre	...	...	11	15	...	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	572	270	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	750-12	354-6	...	6-0
	Other abi (190).	Area	...	...	34	109	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	11	15	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	374	1,635	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	490-14	2,145-15	...	...
	Bari (906).	Area	...	...	...	812	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	14	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	11,368	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	14,920-8	...	...

E—*continued.*

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

Kharif.

Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53).	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
104	23	274	68	1	...	5	...	1,840
3	3	3	3-0	2	...	5-0	...	...
312	69	822	...	2	...	...	...	...
585-0	112-2	822-0	204-0	6-10	...	25-0	...	10,701-0
7,213-2	209-10	1,394-0	1,162-0	36-7	70-0	125-0	1,070	2,26,696-0
1	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	206
5	...	...	5-0	3	...	...	80-0	...
5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
9-6	...	...	5-0	19-14	...	...	180-0	6,466-0
3	1	11	3	9	...	...	...	478
5	5	5	5-0	3	...	...	...	...
15	5	55	...	27	...	...	...	...
28-2	8-2	55-0	15-0	89-7	...	...	...	8,016-0
10	19	34	19	5	...	...	...	3,168
4	4	4	4-0	3	...	...	...	...
40	76	136	...	15	...	...	...	...
75-0	123-8	136-0	76-0	49-11	...	...	...	52,468-0
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	321
...	...	4	4-0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16-0	16-0	...	...	...	...	5,352-0
46	79	137	72	31	...	...	...	2,691
3	3	3	3-0	3	...	...	...	...
138	237	411	...	93	...	...	...	...
258-12	385-2	411-0	216-0	308-1	...	...	...	28,392-0
68	356	188	54	69	...	...	1	1,790
2½	2½	2½	2-0	2	...	...	4-0	...
170	890	470	...	120	...	...	...	...
318-12	1,446-4	470-0	108-0	397-8	...	..	4-0	10,812-0
116	287	583	125	61	..	...	1	2,842
2	2	2	2-0	2	...	...	4-0	...
232	574	1,166	...	122	...	...	...	...
435-0	932-12	1,166-0	250-0	404-2	...	...	4-0	13,837-0
110	141	890	188	20	...	...	6	3,256
2	2	2	2-0	2	...	...	4-0	...
220	282	1,780	...	40	...	...	...	...
412-8	458-4	1,780-0	376-0	132-8	...	...	24-0	13,057-0
1,537-8	3,354-0	4,034-0	1,062-0	1,401-3	...	...	212-0	1,38,400-0
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,130-0
3	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	157
5	...	5	5-0	...	40	...	6-0	...
15	...	20	...	...	80	...	...	...
28-2	...	20-0	20-0	...	80-0	...	6-0	2,701-0
3	3	6	4	...	3	...	1	832
4	4	4	4-0	...	40	...	6-0	...
12	12	24	...	...	120	...	...	...
22-8	19-8	24-0	16-0	...	120-0	...	6-0	15,129-0

APPENDIX

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Crops with commutation prices in annas per maund—concld.					
			Rabi.					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Wheat (39).	Barley (48).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.
Rasb—concld.	Bakkar and Kalsi (3,044).	Area	396	343	39	48	...	826
		Yield per acre	4	5	2	3	...	...
		Total yield	1,584	1,715	78	144	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,371	1,929-6	195	252	...	5,247
		Total Circle ...	84,158	13,368-6	9,727-8	3,489-8	805	111,548
Tanawal.	Bagh (150).	Area	77	51	...	...	6	134
		Yield per acre	10	11	...	...	30	...
		Total yield	770	561	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,395-10	631-2	...	...	180	2,207
	Other abi (753).	Area	205	244	8	1	17	475
		Yield per acr	9¼	10½	5	4	10	...
		Total yield	1,947¼	2,562	40	4	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	3,529-13½	2,882-4	100	7	170	6,689
	Bari (3,860).	Area	1,269	1,988	228	3	1	3,489
		Yield per acre	8½	10	5	4	10	...
		Total yield	10,786½	19,880	1,140	12	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	19,550-8½	22,365	2,850	21	10	44,797
	Kund or negar (453).	Area	346	126	...	...	...	472
		Yield per acre	8	9½	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	2,768	1,197	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	5,017	1,346-10	...	...	...	6,364
	Other kund, maira I (3,240).	Area	1,202	1,698	57	6	1	2,964
		Yield per acre	6	7½	3	3	4	...
		Total yield	7,212	12,735	171	18	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	13,071-12	14,326-14	427-8	31-8	4	27,862
	Maira II (6,482).	Area	2,574	1,873	57	51	...	4,555
		Yield per acre	4	5	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	10,296	9,365	114	102	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	18,661-8	10,535-10	285	178-8	...	29,661
	Bakkar (7,259).	Area	1,430	2,666	71	73	1	4,241
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	4	...
		Total yield	4,290	10,664	142	146	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	7,775-10	11,997	355	255-8	4	20,387
	Kalsi (5,940).	Area	511	1,746	25	12	...	2,294
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	1,533	6,984	50	24	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,778-9	7,857	125	42	...	10,803
		Total circle ...	71,780-7	71,941-8	4,142-8	535-8	368	148,770
Nara Lora (a) Nilan.	Hotar (79).	Area	4	9	...	...	...	13
		Yield per acre	9	10	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	36	90	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	65-4	101-4	...	...	...	166
	Other abi (190).	Area	31	24	3	...	1	59
		Yield per acre	9	10	5	...	6	...
		Total yield	279	240	15	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	505-11	270	37-8	...	6	819
	Bari (960).	Area	234	315	38	...	...	537
		Yield per acre	8	9	4	...	...	...
		Total yield	1,872	2,835	152	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	3,393	3,189-6	380	...	...	6,962

E—*continued.*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							After deduction for matured area being above average.			
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamiana.	Landlord's share.	Government share, *viz.*, half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Remarks.
2,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,948	14,832	5 933 [illegible]	2,966	1-2	1-0	0-12	...	...	...	
3,38,244	3,14,567	1,33 411	69,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	
340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
8,673	8,066	4 033½	2,016	5-15	13-7	24-8	...	...	...	
953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,705	13.676	6.838½	3.419	3-9	4-9	3-14	...	...	...	
6,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
97,265	90,456	45,228½	22,614	3-6	5-13	1-10	18,996	2-14	4-14	Deduction 16 per cent.
793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,716	10,896	5,448½	2,724	3-7	6	...	2,288	2 14	5-1	Deduction 16 per cent.
5,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56,254	52,316	20,926 [illegible]	10,463	1-14	3-4	...	8,789	1-9	2-11	Deduction 16 per cent.
6,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
40,473	37,640	15,056 [illegible]	7,528	1-3	1-3	...	6,324	1	1	Deduction 16 per cent.
7,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34,224	31,828	10,609 [illegible]	5,305	0-12	0-12	0-9	4,456	0-10	0 10	Deduction 16 per cent.
5,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23,860	22,190	7,397 [illegible]	3,698	0-11	0-10	...	3,106	0-9	0-8	Deduction 16 per cent.
2,87,170	2,67,068	1,15,535	57,767	...	...	...	49,394	...	...	
86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,296	1,205	602½	801	3-8	3-13	1-13	...	...	...	
216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 610	3,357	1,678 [illegible]	839	3-14	4-7	...	...	...	...	
1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22,091	20,545	10,272 [illegible]	5,136	3-10	5-11	...	4,879	3-7	5-7	Deduction 5 per cent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CROPS WITH COMMUTATION					
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres.	DETAIL.	Turmeric (112).	Sugarcane (71).	Rice (21).	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
NARA LORA—(a) NILAN—concld.	Kund and maira (1,731).	Area	...	...	...	944	5	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	9	3	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	8,496	15	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	11,151-0	25-5	...
	Rakkar, kalsi (1,459).	Area	...	...	...	318	2	4
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	1,590	60	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	..	...	...	2,986-14	101-4	16-0
		Total Circle ...	...	...	1,241-10	30,658-11	126-9	22-0
NARA LORA—(b) DHAN.	Hotar (29).	Area	...	...	24	...	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	10	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	240	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	315	...	...	...
	Other abi (8).	Area	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	10	16	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	10	32	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	13-2	54-0	...	...
	Bari (635).	Area	...	...	...	420	1	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	16	4	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	6,720	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	8,820-0	6-12	...
	Kund, bela, maira (1,953).	Area	...	...	...	1,513	18	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	10	4	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	15,130	72	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	19,858-2	121-8	...
	Rakkar and kalsi (890).	Area	...	...	...	404	38	1
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	2,020	114	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	2,651-4	192-6	4-0
		Total Circle ...	...	...	328-2	31,383-6	320-10	4-0
NARA LORA (c)—LORA.	Hotar (340).	Area	...	...	273	18	1	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	10	15	4	...
		Total yield	...	...	2,730	270	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	3,583-2	354-6	6-12	...
	Other abi (20).	Area	...	...	10	3	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	10	15	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	100	45	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	131-4	59-1	...	...
	Bari (1,607).	Area	...	...	..	1,520	1	1
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	14	4	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	21,280	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	27,930-0	6-12	6-0
	Kund, maira (2,256).	Area	...	...	...	1,739	35	11
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	8	4	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	13,912	140	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	18,259-8	236-4	66-0
	Rakkar and kalsi (2,119).	Area	...	...	...	1,010	144	11
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	5,050	433	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	6,628-2	730-11	44-0
		Total Circle ...	...	...	3,714-6	53,231-1	980-7	116-0

E—*continued*.

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

Kharif.

Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53).	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
39	28	166	80	...	2	...	6	1,270
3	3	3	3-0	...	30	...	4.0	...
111	84	498	...	...	60	...	...	...
208-2	136-8	498.0	240-0	...	60-0	...	24.0	12,343-0
89	12	269	113	...	1	...	3	829
2	2	2	2.0	...	20	...	3.0	...
178	24	538	...	...	20	...	...	...
333-12	39-0	538-0	226-0	...	20	...	9-0	3,870-0
611-4	195-0	1,080-0	502-0	...	280.0	...	45-0	34,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315-0
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40-0	...	...	107
7	...	9	...	...	36	...	2	475
4	...	4	...	...	40	...	6-0	...
28	...	36	...	...	1,440	...	...	...
52-8	...	36-0	...	...	1,440-0	...	12-0	10,367
66	37	7	20	...	82	...	1	1,694
4	4	4	4-0	...	80	...	4-0	...
264	148	28	...	...	960	...	...	...
495-0	240-8	28-0	80-0	...	960-0	...	4-0	21,788-0
84	21	28	23	...	9	...	26	634
2	2	2	2-0	...	20	...	3-0	...
168	42	56	...	...	180	...	...	...
315-0	68-4	56-0	46-0	...	180-0	...	78-0	3,591-0
862-8	308-12	120-0	126-0	...	2,620-0	...	94-0	36,168-0
5	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	805
4	...	4	4-0	...	...	10-0	...	...
20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
37-8	...	4-0	16-0	...	...	30-0	...	4,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	196-0
5	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	1,584
4	...	...	4-0	...	...	10-0	6-0	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37-8	...	...	8-0	...	...	40-0	6-0	28,034-0
57	6	16	47	...	...	26	13	1,950
4	4	4	4-0	...	...	5-0	4-0	...
228	24	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
427-8	39-0	64-0	188-0	...	...	130-0	52-0	19,462-0
149	1	44	119	...	2	27	16	1,523
2	2	2	2-0	...	20	5-0	3-0	...
298	2	88	...	...	40	...	...	...
558-12	3-4	88-0	238-0	...	40-0	135-0	48-0	8,514-0
1,061-4	42-4	156-0	450-0	...	40-0	335-0	112-0	60,238-0

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Crops with commutation prices in annas per maund—concld.					
			Rabi.					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Wheat (29).	Barley (18).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.
Nara Lora—(a) Nilan—concld.	Kund and maira (1,731).	Area	228	287	39	1	1	556
		Yield per acre	6	7	3	3	4	...
		Total yield	1,368	2,009	117	3	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,479-8	2,260-2	292-8	5-4	4	5,041
	Rakkar, kalsi (1,459).	Area	51	67	6	...	...	124
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	...	...	...
		Total yield	153	268	12	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	277-5	301-8	30	..	...	609
		Total Circle ...	6,720-12	6,123-4	740	5-4	10	1,859-7
Nara Lora—(b) Dhan.	Hotar (29).	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other abi (8).	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari (635).	Area	63	124	37	...	...	224
		Yield per acre	6½	7½	3	...	...	...
		Total yield	409½	930	111	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	742-3½	1,046-4	277-8	...	...	2,066
	Kund, bela, maira (1,953).	Area	131	51	15	...	...	197
		Yield per acre	5½	6½	3	...	...	...
		Total yield	720½	331½	45	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,305-14½	372-15	112-8	...	...	1,791
	Rakkar and kalsi (890).	Area	16	18	5	...	...	39
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	...	...	...
		Total yield	48	72	10	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	87	81	25	...	...	193
		Total Circle ...	2,135-2	1,500-3	415	...	...	4,050
Nara Lora—(c) Lora.	Hotar (340).	Area	4	3	1	...	..	8
		Yield per acre	9	10	4	...	...	...
		Total yield	36	30	4	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	65-4	33-12	10	...	...	109
	Other abi (30).	Area	1	3	...	...	2	6
		Yield per acre	9	10	...	...	6	...
		Total yield	9	30	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	16-5	33-12	...	...	12	62
	Bari (1,607).	Area	676	564	145	...	...	1,385
		Yield per acre	8	9	4	...	...	...
		Total yield	5,408	5,076	580	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	9,802	5,710-8	1,450	...	...	16,963
	Kund, maira (2,256).	Area	651	467	95	1	...	1,214
		Yield per acre	6	7	3	3	...	...
		Total yield	3,906	3,269	285	3	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	7,079-10	3,677-10	712-8	5-4	...	11,475
	Rakkar and kalsi (2,119).	Area	163	218	34	...	2	447
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	...	3	...
		Total yield	489	992	68	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	886-5	1,116	170	...	6	2,178
		Total Circle ...	17,849-8	10,571-10	2,342-8	5-4	18	30,787

E—*continued.*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							After deduction for matured area being above average.			
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamians.	Landlord's share.	Government share, *viz.*, half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Remarks.
1,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,384	16,167	6,467	3,233	1-12	1-14	0-14	3,071	1-11	1-12	Deduction 5 per cent.
953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,979	3,701	1,234$^{1/3}$	617	0-10	0-7	0-8	586	0-10	0-6	Deduction 5 per cent.
48,360	44,975	20,253	10,126	...	...	...	9,676	...	...	
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
315	293	146$^{1/2}$	73	3-1	2-8	1-10	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107	100	50$^{1/2}$	25	6-4	3-2	1-10	...	...	...	
699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,433	11,563	5,781$^{1/2}$	2,891	4-2	4-9	1-10	2,746	3-15	4-5	Deduction 5 per cent.
1,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23,579	21,928	8,771$^{2/5}$	4,886	2-5	2-4	0-10	4,167	2-3	2-2	Deduction 5 per cent.
673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,784	3,510	1,173$^{1/3}$	586	0-14	0-11	0-6	557	0-13	0-10	Deduction 5 per cent.
40,218	37,403	15,921	7,961	...	...	...	7,568	...	...	
313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,141	3,851	1,926$^{1/2}$	963	3-1	2-13	1-8	...	...	...	
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
258	240	120$^{1/2}$	60	3-0	3-0	0-8	...	...	...	
2,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44,997	41,847	20,924$^{1/2}$	10,462	3-9	6-8	1-10	7,846	2-11	4-14	Deduction 25 per cent.
3,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30,937	28,771	14,386$^{1/2}$	7,193	2-4	3-3	1-2	5,395	1-11	2-6	Deduction 25 per cent.
1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,692	9,944	3,978$^{2/5}$	1,989	1	0-15	0-14	1,432	0-12	0-11	Deduction 25 per cent.
91,025	84,653	41,334	20,667	...	...	...	15,756	...	...	

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Crops with commutation					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Turmeric (112).	Sugarcane (71).	Rice (21).	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
Total Nara Lora—concluded.	Hotar (446).	Area	...	...	349	6	1	1
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	3,542	540	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	4,648-14	708-12	6-12	6-0
	Other abi (218).	Area	...	...	45	114	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	484	1,712	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	635-4	2,259-0	...	...
	Bari (3,142).	Area	...	...	...	2,752	2	1
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	39,368	8	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	51,670-8	13-8	6-0
	Kund bela, maira (5,940).	Area	...	...	...	4,196	58	11
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	37,538	227	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	49,268-10	383-1	66-0
	Rakkar, kalsi (4,468).	Area	...	...	...	1,732	202	16
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	8,660	607	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	11,366-4	1,024-5	64-0
		Total circle ...	...	...	5,284-2	1,15,273-2	1,427-10	142-0
Dhaka.	Abi (656).	Area	...	...	513	48	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	...	8	15	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	4,104	720	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	5,386-8	945-0	...	...
	Bari (4,872).	Area	...	...	...	4,264	2	11
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	14	4	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	59,696	8	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	78,351-0	13-8	66-0
	Kund and maira (6,666).	Area	...	...	...	5,127	40	36
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	9	3	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	46,143	120	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	60,562-11	202-8	216-0
	Rakkar (2,885).	Area	...	...	...	1,809	46	25
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	6	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	10,854	138	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	14,245-14	232-14	100-0
	Kalsi (8,612).	Area	...	...	...	5,173	410	252
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	6	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	31,038	1,230	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	40,737-6	2,075-10	1,008-0
		Total Circle ...	...	...	5,386-8	1,94,841-15	2,524-8	1,390-0
Boi.	Abi (286).	Area	...	1	275	2	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	16	11	15	...	...
		Total yield	...	16	3,025	30	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	71-0	3,970-5	39-6	...	...
	Bari (2,539).	Area	...	...	...	2,309	10	19
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	11	4	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	25,399	40	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	33,336-3	67-8	114-0

E—*continued.*

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Kharif.							
Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53).	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
7	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
56-4	...	4-0	16-0	...	...	30-0	..	5,477-0
3	...	4	4	...	3	...	2	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	20	...	...	120	...	..	...
28-2	...	20-0	20-0	...	120-0	...	12-0	3,094-0
15	3	15	6	...	30	4	4	2,841
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	12	60	...	...	1,560	...	...	...
112-8	19-8	60-0	24-0	...	1,560	40-0	24-0	53,530-0
162	71	189	147	...	34	26	20	4,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
603	256	590	...	...	1,020	...	...	...
1,130-10	416-0	590-0	508-0	...	1,020-0	130-0	80-0	53,593-0
322	34	341	255	...	12	27	45	2,986
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
644	68	682	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,207-8	110-8	682-0	510-0	...	240-0	135-0	135-0	15,475-0
2,535-0	546-0	1,356-0	1,078-0	...	2,940-0	335-0	251-0	1,31,169-0
3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	569
4	...	...	...	...	...	10-0	6-0	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22-8	...	...	...	...	...	40-0	6-0	6,400
11	1	7	13	...	244	12	2	4,567
4	4	4	4-0	...	45	10-0	6-0	...
44	4	28	...	...	10,980	...	...	...
82-8	6-8	28-0	52-0	...	10,980-0	120-0	12-0	89,712-0
129	15	76	99	1	190	72	6	5,791
3	3	3	3-0	2	35	5-0	4-0	...
387	45	228	...	2	6,650	...	...	...
725-10	73-2	228-0	297-0	6-10	6,650-0	360-0	24-0	60,345-0
98	9	99	112	...	50	89	5	2,342
2	2	2	2-0	...	25	5-0	3-0	...
196	18	198	...	...	1,250	...	...	...
367-8	29-4	198-0	224-0	...	1,250-0	445-0	15-0	17,108-0
224	34	179	261	...	216	82	12	6,846
2	2	2	2-0	...	25	5-0	3-0	...
448	68	358	...	...	5,400	...	...	...
840-0	110-8	358-0	528-0	...	5,400-0	410-0	36-0	51,503-0
2,038-0	219-6	812-0	1,101-0	6-10	24 280-0	1,375-0	93-0	2,34,068-0
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,088
15	1	8	9	6	13	...	...	2,390
4	4	4	4-0	3	40	...	...	...
60	4	32	...	18	520	...	...	...
112-8	6-8	32-0	36-0	59-10	520-0	...	...	34,285-0

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
			CROPS WITH COMMUTATION PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND—concld.					
			Rabi.					
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Wheat (29).	Barley (18).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.
Total Nara Lora—concld.	Hotar (448).	Area	8	12	1	...	...	21
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	72	120	4	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	130-8	135-0	10-0	...	...	275-0
	Other abi (218).	Area	32	27	3	...	3	65
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	288	270	15	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	522-0	303-12	37-8	...	18-0	881-0
	Bari (3,142).	Area	973	1,003	220	...	...	2,196
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total per acre	7,689½	8,841	843	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	13,937 3½	9,946-2	2,107-8	...	...	25,991-0
	Kund bela, maira (5,940).	Area	1,010	805	149	2	1	1,967
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	6,994½	5,6(9½	447	6	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	10,865-0	6,310-11	1,117-8	10-8	4-0	18,307-0
	Rakkar, kalsi (4,468).	Area	230	332	45	...	2	610
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	690	1,332	90	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,250-10	1,498-8	225-0	...	6-0	2,980-0
		Total Circle ...	26,705-6	18,194-1	3,497-8	10-8	28-0	48,434-0
Dhaya.	Abi (656).	Area	36	11	...	...	1	48
		Yield per acre	8	9	...	...	6 0	...
		Total yield	288	99	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	522-0	111-6	...	...	6-0	639-0
	Bari (4,872).	Area	1,162	607	163	1	4	1,937
		Yield per acre	6	7	3	3	6	...
		Total yield	6,972	4,249	489	3	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	12,636-12	4,780-2	1,222-8	5-4	24-0	18,669-0
	Kund and maira (6,666).	Area	752	349	73	5	1	1,180
		Yield per acre	5	6	3	3	4	...
		Total yield	3,760	2,094	219	15	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	6,815-0	2,355-12	547 8	26-4	4-0	9,749-0
	Rakkar (2,885).	Area	172	46	5	2	...	225
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	516	184	10	4	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	935-4	207-0	25-0	7-0	...	1,174-0
	Kalsi (8,612).	Area	354	68	21	4	...	477
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	1,062	392	42	8	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,924 14	441-0	105 0	14-0	...	2,485-0
		Total Circle ...	22,833-14	7,895-4	1,900-0	52-8	34-0	32,716-0
Boi.	Abi (286).	Area	13	8	...	...	...	21
		Yield per acre	8	9	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	104	72	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	188-8	81-0	...	...	...	270-0
	Bari (2,539).	Area	576	528	53	21	...	1,178
		Yield per acre	5½	6½	4	3	...	...
		Total yield	3,168	3,432	212	63	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	5,742-0	3,861 0	530 0	110-4	...	10,243-0

E—*continued.*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							After deduction for matured area being above average.			
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamiana.	Landlord's share.	Government share, *viz.*, half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Remarks.
423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,752·0	5,349·0	2,674·0	1,337·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,975·0	3,697·0	1,848·0	924·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79,521·0	73,955·0	36,977·0	18,489·0	...	...	...	15,471·0	...	...	
6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71,900·0	66,866·0	29,624·0	14,812·0	...	...	...	12,633·0	...	...	
3,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,455·0	17,164·0	6,385·0	3,192·0	...	...	...	2,635·0	...	...	
1,79,603·0	1,67,031·0	77,508·0	38,754·0	...	...	...	33,000·0	...	...	
617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,039·0	6,546·0	3,273·0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,637·0	2-10	2-8	1-12	...	...	...	
6,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,08,381·0	1,00,794·0	50,397·0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,198·0	3-14	5-3	2-4	23,434·0	3-10	4-13	Deduction 7 per cent.
6,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79,095·0	73,557·0	36,778·0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,389·0	2-10	2-12	1-6	17,102·0	2-7	2-9	Deduction 7 per cent.
2,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,282·0	17,002·0	6,801·0 $\frac{2}{5}$	3,401·0	1-5	1-3	0-15	3,163·0	1-4	1-2	Deduction 7 per cent.
7,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53,988·0	50,209·0	20,084·0 $\frac{2}{5}$	10,042·0	1-6	1-3	0-14	9,339·0	1-4	1-1	Deductiun 7 per cent.
266,784·0	2,48,108·0	1,17,333·0	58,667·0	...	...	...	54,675·0	...	...	
300	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,358·0	4,053·0	2,026·0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,013·0	3-6	3-9	1-2	...	...	...	
3,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44,528·0	41,411·0	20,706·0	10,353·0	2-14	4-1	1-5	9,628·0	2-11	3-12	Dednction 7 per cent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Crops with commutation				
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Turmeric (112).	Sugarcane (71).	Rice (21).	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
Boi—concluded.	Maira (1,666).	Area	...	...	...	1,149	39	21
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	6	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	6,894	117	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	9,048-6	197-7	84-0
	Rakkar (1,544).	Area	...	...	...	891	51	32
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	4	2½	3-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	3,564	127½	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	4,677-12	215-2½	96
	Kalsi (9,968).	Area	..	...	...	4,099	788	697
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	4	2½	3-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	16,396	1,970	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	21,519-12	3,324-6	2,091-0
		Total Circle ...	...	71-0	3,970-5	68,621-7	3,804-7½	2,385-0
Bakot.	Abi (1,045).	Area	...	2	1,009	12	...	...
		Yield per acre	...	16	13	15	...	...
		Total yield	...	32	13,117	180	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	142-0	17,216-1	236-4	...	...
	Bari (2,404).	Area	...	...	...	1,976	7	10
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	14	4	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	..	27,664	28	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	36,309-0	47-4	60-0
	Maira (2,647).	Area	...	...	...	1,275	18	50
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	8	3	6-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	10,200	54	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	13,387-8	91-2	800-0
	Rakkar (1,390).	Area	...	...	...	599	16	39
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	5	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	2,995	48	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	3,930-15	81-0	156-0
	Kalsi (5,154).	Area	...	...	...	3,126	305	205
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	6½	3	4-0
		Total yield	...	...	...	20,319	915	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	26,668-11	1,544-1	820-0
		Total Circle ...	...	142	17,216-1	80,532-6	1,763-7	1,336-0
Total Tahsil.	Abi (6,253).	Area	68	81	2,678	1,809	1	10
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	1,506	1,764	29,380	28,791	4	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	10,542-0	7,827-12	38,561-4	38,797-11	6-12	96
	Bari (20,946).	Area	...	...	...	17,597	32	107
		Yield per acre	...	...	...		...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	2,40,089	132	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	3,15,116-13	222-12	774-0
	Kund, bela, maira (51,166).	Area	...	...	...	25,104	235	312
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	...	...	...	2,59,721	754	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	3,40,882-13	1,272-6	1,686-0
	Rakkar and Kalsi (53,555).	Area	...	...	...	22,515	2,081	1,397
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...		...
		Total yield	...	...	...	1,16,514	5,804½	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	...	...	...	1,52,924-10	9,795-1½	4,859-0
		Total Tahsil ...	10,542-0	7,827-12	38,561-4	8,47,721-15	11,296-15½	74,15-0

E—*continued.*

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

Kharif.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53).	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
20	22	151	29	43	7	...	...	1,481
3	3	3	3-0	2	30	...	...	...
60	66	453	...	86	210	...	...	...
112-8	107-4	453-0	87-0	284-14	210-0	...	...	10,584-0
66	24	231	44	30	4	1	...	1,374
2	2	2	2-0	2	20	3-0	...	...
132	48	462	...	60	80	...	...	...
247-8	78-0	462-0	88-0	198-12	80-0	3-0	...	6,146-0
317	232	1,574	225	105	36	...	3	8,076
2	2	2	2-0	2	20	...	3-0	...
634	464	3,148	...	210	720	...	...	...
1,188-12	754-0	3,148-0	450-0	695-10	720-0	...	9-0	33,900-0
1,668-12	945-12	4,095-0	661-0	1,238-14	1,530-0	3-0	9-0	89,003-0
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,024
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	50-0	...	...	17,644-0
10	1	3	4	7	119	37	3	2,177
4	4	4	4-0	3	50	10-0	6-0	...
40	4	12	...	21	5,950	...	...	...
75-0	6-8	12-0	16-0	69-0	5,950-0	370-0	18-0	42,933-0
42	4	36	27	12	89	199	...	1,752
3	3	3	3-0	2	40	5-0	...	...
126	12	108	..	24	3 560	...	...	...
236-4	19-8	108-0	81-0	70-8	3,560-0	995-0	...	18,858-0
28	...	43	22	5	31	79	...	862
2	...	2	2-0	2	25	5-0	...	...
56	...	86	...	10	775	...	...	...
105-0	...	86-0	44-0	33-2	775-0	395-0	..	5,606-0
117	1	256	53	10	64	72	1	4,210
2	2	2	2-0	2	30	5-0	3-0	...
234	2	512	...	20	1,920	...	...	...
438-12	8-4	512-0	106-0	66-4	1,920-0	360-0	3-0	32,442-0
855-0	29-4	718-0	247-0	248-7	12,255-0	2,120-0	21-0	1,17,483-0
44	15	61	123	11	4	7	60	4,972
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	70	274	...	33	170	...	...	...
386-4	113-12	274-0	547-0	109-5	170-0	70-0	1,238-0	98,739-0
91	42	89	66	21	417	58	20	18,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379	168	356	...	63	19,080	...	...	...
710-10	273-0	356-0	275-0	208-11	19,080-0	580-0	164-0	3,81,446-0
1,463	1,067	2,031	723	153	321	306	43	31,758
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,362½	2,989	5,940½	...	343	11,470	...	...	...
10,054-11	4,857-2	5,940-8	2,405-0	1,136-3	11,470-0	1,535-0	206-0	3,88,282-0
1,565	924	5,259	1,395	232	415	355	78	36,216
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3,234	1,871	10,792	...	464	10,425	...	...	...
6,063-12	3,040-6	10,792-0	2,858-0	1,537-0	10,425-0	1,773-0	246-0	2,04,314-0
17,215-5	8,284-4	17,362-8	6,085-0	2,991-3	41,145-0	3,958-0	1,854-0	10,22,260-0

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assessment Circle.	Soil with area in acres.	Detail.	Crops with commutation prices in annas per maund—concld.					
			Rabi.					
			Wheat (29).	Barley (18).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.
Boi—concluded.	Maira (1,666).	Area	245	2[illegible]7	48	21	...	521
		Yield per acre	4	5	3	3	...	...
		Total yield	980	1,035	144	63	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,776-4	1,164-6	360-0	110-4	...	3,411-0
	Rakkar (1,544).	Area	121	98	19	18	2	258
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	3	...
		Total yield	363	392	38	36	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	657-15	441-0	95-0	63-0	6-0	1,263-0
	Kalsi (9,968).	Area	299	233	27	83	1	643
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	3	...
		Total yield	897	932	54	166	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,625-13	1,048-8	135-0	290-8	3-0	3,103-0
		Total Circle ..	9,990-8	6,595-14	1,120.0	574-0	9-0	18,290-0
Rakot.	Abi (1,045)	Area	7	3	...	...	...	10
		Yield per acre	8	9	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	56	27	...	...	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	101-8	30-6	...	...	...	132-0
	Bari (2,404).	Area	571	384	35	13	2	1,005
		Yield per acre	7	8	4	3	6	...
		Total yield	3,997	3,072	140	39	...	..
		Value of total produce in rupees	7,244-9	3,456-0	350-0	68-4	12-0	11,131-0
	Maira (2,647).	Area	310	182	9	1	...	502
		Yield per acre	5	6	3	3	...	...
		Total yield	1,550	1,092	27	3	..	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	2,809-6	1,228-8	67-8	5-4	...	4,110-0
	Rakkar (1,390).	Area	85	52	3	1	...	141
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	255	208	6	2	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	462-3	234-0	15-0	3-8	...	715-0
	Kalsi (5,154).	Area	192	90	3	21	...	306
		Yield per acre	3	4	2	2	...	...
		Total yield	576	360	6	42	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,644-0	405-0	15-0	73-8	...	1,537-0
		Total Circle ...	11,661-10	5,353-14	447-8	150-8	12-0	17,625-0
Total Tahsil.	Abi (6,253).	Area	1,338	564	21	10	77	2,010
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	12,389½	5,879	104	44	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	22,455-15½	6,613-14	260.0	77-0	1,484-0	30,891-0
	Bari (20,946).	Area	5,885	5,490	1,484	57	11	12,927
		Yield per acre	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	44,219	49,274	6,749	205	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	80,146-15	55,439-4	16,872 8	358-12	86-0	1,52,896-0
	Kund, bela, maira (51,166).	Area	16,050	7,282	1,518	549	11	25,410
		Yield per acre	...	.	...	..	...	...
		Total yield	95,816	47,720	4,826	2,042	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,73,666-8	53,685-0	12,065-0	3,573-8-0	53-0	2,43,043-0
	Rakkar and Kalsi (53,555).	Area	4,543	6,084	347	264	6	11,244
		Yield per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total yield	14,025	24,679	694	576	...	...
		Value of total produce in rupees	25,420-5	27,763-14	1,735-0	1,008-0	19-0	55,946-0
		Total Tahsil ...	3,01,689-11½	1,43,496-0	30,932-8-0	5,017-4	1,642-0	4,82,777-0

E—*concluded.*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							After deduction for matured area being above average.			
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamiana.	Landlord's share.	Government share, *viz.*, half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Remarks.
2,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,995-0	13,015	5,206	2,603	1-5	1-9	0-10	2,421	1-4	1-7	Deduction 7 per cent. 182.
1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,409-0	6,890	2,207	1,148	0-11	0-12	0-7	1,068	0-10	0-11	Deduction 7 per cent.
8,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37,003-0	34,413	11,471	5,736	0-11	0-9	0-6	5,334	0-10	0-8	Deduction 7 per cent.
1,07,293-0	99,782	41,706	20,853	...	...	...	19,464	...	...	
1,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,776-0	16,532	8,266	4,133	4-0	3-15	0-14	...	...	...	
3,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54,064-0	50,280	25,140	12,570	3-15	5-4	1-12	...	...	...	
2,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22,968-0	21,360	8,544	4,272	1-14	1-10	0-13	...	...	...	
1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,321-0	5,879	2,382	1,176	1-3	0-13	0-8	...	...	..	
4,516	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33,979-0	31,600	12,640	6,320	1-6	1-4	0-6	...	...	...	
1,35,108-0	1,25,651	56,942	28,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,29,630-0	1,20,556	59,870	29,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,90,658-0	4,56,313	2,28,156	1,14,078	...	...	...	1,04,095	...	...	
57,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,24,489-0	5,80,773	2,47,360	1,23,680	...	...	...	11,15,444	...	...	
47,460	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,60,260-0	2,42,043	89,313	44,657	...	...	...	41,102	...	...	
15,05,037-0	13,99,685	6,24,700	3,12,350	...	...	...	2,90 576	...	...	

APPENDIX

DETAILS OF WATER-MILLS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Assessment Circle.	Number of villages containing mills.	Worked by proprietors themselves.		Worked by occupancy tenants.									Worked by tenants-at-will.													Grand Total of all Mills.		
				Paying revenue and cesses only.		Paying cash rents.			Paying ½ batai.		Total worked by occupancy tenants.	Assessment.	Paying revenue and cesses only.		Paying cash rents.			Paying ½ or more batai.		Paying ⅖ batai.		Paying less than ⅖.		Total worked by tenants-at-will.	Assessment.			
		Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number of mills.	Rent.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.			Number.	Assessment.	Number of mills.	Rent.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.			Number.	Assessment.	Average per mill.
Dhangar	18	28	178	2	10	19	137	97	1	1	22	108	16	55	107	777	494	14	82	3	13	1	8	141	652	191	938	4·9
Rash	12	11	41	26	146	23	111	79	...	...	49	225	6	35	114	774	460	15	27	...	...	1	1	136	523	196	789	4·3
Tanawal	46	63	137	31	106	26	121	91	10	19	67	216	21	88	30	83	60	49	85	31	85	5	7	136	325	266	678	2·5
Nilan	11	1	3	...	...	30	105	82	...	...	30	82	...	...	6	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	37	96	2·6
Dhan	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	17	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	7	26	3·7
Lora	18	...	...	10	23	33	124	60	...	...	43	83	8	18	46	132	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	99	97	182	1·9
Total Nara Lora ...	31	1	3	12	29	63	229	142	...	...	75	171	12	35	53	151	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	130	141	304	2·2
Dhaka	45	54	64	6	12	81	176	108	6	6	93	126	28	52	150	405	218	14	16	...	...	2	2	194	288	341	478	1·4
Boi	19	45	32	5	4	14	31	7	16	16	35	27	2	1	40	74	27	41	28	3	1	4	3	90	60	170	119	·7
Bakot	14	...	...	24	55	3	12	9	...	...	27	64	80	150	3	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	159	119	223	2·0
Total ...	185	202	455	106	362	229	817	533	33	42	368	937	165	416	497	2,276	1,363	133	238	37	99	13	21	845	2,137	1,415	3,529	2·5
Last Settlement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	2,440	2·8

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

MILAN RAQBA OR AREA STATEMENT, TASHIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Area, exclusive of Government forests.	Government forests.	Total area.	Uncultivated other than Government forests: Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation: Unappropriated Government waste.	Available for cultivation: Others.	Cultivation: Detail.	Total cultivated area.		Total area harvested.	Total area failed.	Total area sown.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dhangar (84 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	42,795	...	42,795	24,440	...	1,293	Irrigated ... Bagh		97	...	...	...
								Hotar	51	490	...	...	...
								Bahardi abi	439		...	...	...
								Barangar abi	95	228	...	...	...
								Gharera abi	133		...	...	...
								Total		815	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Bari		1,562	...	...	...
								Kund	812	8,870	...	...	...
								Maira	8,058				
								Rakkar	4,824	5,815	...	...	...
								Kalsi	991				
								Total		16,247	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		17,062	...	...	...
	1900-01	42,789	...	42,789	24,311	...	607	Irrigated		1,524	1,788	63	1,851
								Unirrigated		16,347	22,669	2,329	24,998
								Total		17,871	24,457	2,392	26,849
	New measurements (1904-05)	41,728	...	41,728	23,825	...	328	Irrigated ... Bagh		251	421	1	422
								Bari abi	90	1,061	1,213	75	1,288
								Hotar	44				
								Bahardi abi	927				
								Barangar abi	172	389	460	40	500
								Gharera abi	217				
								Total		1,701	2,094	116	2,210

14 — REMARKS.

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
	Acres.
Banna	1,171
Dhaka charagah ...	4,959
Do. rakh ...	10,996

								Unirrigated	Bari		2,053	3,242	572	3,814
									Kund	135	7,005	8,017	2,366	10,383
									Maira I	6,870				
									Do. II		3,520	3,485	1,182	4,667
									Rakkar	2,030	3,296	2,805	1,032	3,837
									Kalsi	1,266				
									Total		15,874	17,549	5,152	22,701
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			17,575	19,643	5,268	24,911
Rash (22 villages.)	Regular Settlement ...	42,143	689	42,832	24,113	...	456	Irrigated ...	Bagh	12	47	...	...	...
									Bari abi	12		...	...	...
									Bahardi abi	23		...	...	...
									Hotar		1,349	...	...	...
									Total		1,396	...	...	...
								Unirrigated	Bari		994	...	...	...
									Bela		357	...	...	...
									Kund	166	8,358	...	...	...
									Maira	8,192				
									Rakkar	4,769	6,469	...	...	...
									Kalsi	1,700				
									Total		16,178	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			17,574	...	...	...
	1900-01	42,167	689	42,856	22,381	...	150	Irrigated			1,851	2,156	31	2,187
								Unirrigated			17,785	21,108	1,617	22,725
									Total		19,636	23,264	1,648	24,912
	New measurements (1904-05)	39,864	689	40,553	20,099	...	122	Irrigated ...	Bagh	54	691	714	8	722
									Bari abi	38				
									Bahardi abi	529				
									Barangar abi	53				
									Gharera abi	17				
									Hotar		305	389	5	394
									Total		996	1,103	13	1,116
								Unirrigated	Bari		2,056	3,278	25	3,303
									Bela		1,901	2,190	5	2,195
									Kund	494	11,646	12,576	517	13,093
									Maira	11,152				
									Rakkar	1,027	3,044	2,666	460	3,126
									Kalsi	2,017				
									Total		18,647	20,710	1,007	21,717
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			19,643	21,813	1,020	22,833

Dhaka darakhtan ...	117
Other unculturable	6,582
Banjar jadid ...	38
Do kadim ...	290
Total ...	24,153

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna	1,132
Dhaka charagah ...	5,175
Do. rakh ...	9,297
Do. darakhtan ...	14
Other unculturable ...	4,481
Banjar jadid ...	16
Do. kadim ...	106
Total ...	20,221

Statement No. I—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Government forests.			Cultivation.					
						Available for cultivation.							
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Area, exclusive of Government forests.	Government forests.	Total area.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.		Total area harvested.	Total area failed.	Total area sown.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tanawal (144 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	98,541	...	98,541	75,047	3	2,119	Irrigated ... Bagh ...		76	...	...	...
								Irrigated ... Bahardi abi ...	274	430	...	...	...
								Irrigated ... Hetar ...	156		...	...	...
								Total ...		506	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Bari ...		2,579	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Kund or negar ...		918	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Other kund and maira ...		6,124	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Rakkar ...		6,724	...	...	...
								Unirrigated ... Kalsi ...		4,521	...	...	...
								Total ...		20,866	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		21,372	...	...	...
	1900-01	98,059	...	98,059	69,543	7	601	Irrigated ...		1,169	2,654	106	2,760
								Unirrigated ...		26,739	33,134	3,620	36,754
								Total ...		27,908	35,788	3,726	39,514
	New measurements (1904-05)	96,487	...	96,487	67,810	4	521	Irrigated ... Bagh ...		150	340	2	342
								Irrigated ... Bari abi ...	266	753	959	61	1,020
								Irrigated ... Bahardi abi ...	331				
								Irrigated ... Barangar abi ...	40				
								Irrigated ... Gharera abi ...	2				
								Irrigated ... Hotar ...	114				
								Total ...		903	1,299	63	1,362
								Unirrigated ... Bari ...		3,880	6,657	736	7,393
								Unirrigated ... Kund or negar ...		453	793	81	874
								Unirrigated ... Other kund ...	192	3,240	5,655	555	6,210
								Unirrigated ... Maira I ...	3,048				
								Unirrigated ... Do. II ...		6,482	6,345	1,653	7,998
								Unirrigated ... Bakkar ...		7,254	7,083	2,529	9,612

14 — Remarks.

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna ...	3,147
Dhaka charagah ...	19,909
Do. rakh ...	35,526
Do. darakhtan ...	1,659
Other unculturable	7,541
Banjar jadid ...	151
Do. kadim ...	402
Total ...	68,335

								Kalsi		5,940	5,550	1,659	7,209
								Total		27,249	32,083	7,213	39,296
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		28,152	33,382	7,276	40,658
NARA LOBA—(a) NILAN (19 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	16,274	733	17,007	11,972	...	124	Irrigated ... Bagh		42	...	...	...
								Irrigated ... Hotar		219	...	...	...
								Total		261	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Bari		807	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Kund	372	1,961	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Maira	1,589				
								Unirrigated Kalsi		1,149	...	...	...
								Total		3,917	...	...	
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		4,178	...	...	...
	1900-01	16,211	794	17,005	11,810	...	130	Irrigated		259	327	36	363
								Unirrigated		4,012	4,537	985	5,522
								Total		4,271	4,864	1,021	5,885
	New measurements (1904-05)	16,570	794	17,364	12,078	...	133	Irrigated ... Bagh	6				
								Irrigated ... Bari abi	29				
								Irrigated ... Bahardi abi	113	190	216	51	267
								Irrigated ... Barangar abi	41				
								Irrigated ... Gharera abi	1				
								Irrigated ... Hotar		79	86	6	92
								Total		269	302	57	359
								Unirrigated Bari		900	1,419	191	1,610
								Unirrigated Kund	46	1,731	1,826	579	2,405
								Unirrigated Maira	1,685				
								Unirrigated Rakkar	509	1,459	953	536	1,489
								Unirrigated Kalsi	950				
								Total		4,090	4,198	1,306	5,504
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		4,359	4,500	1,363	5,863
NARA LOBA—(b) DHAN (9 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	12,127	2,080	14,207	9,222	...	121	Irrigated ... Hotar		41	...	...	...
								Total		41	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Bari		474	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Kund	416	1,837	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Maira	1,421				
								Unirrigated Kalsi		432	...	...	...
								Total		2,743	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		2,784	...	...	...

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna	638
Dhaka charagah ..	4,279
Do. rakh ...	6,192
Do. darakhtan ...	33
Other unculturable	936
Banjar jadid ...	46
Do. kadim ...	87
Total ...	12,211

Statement No. I—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Government forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Area, exclusive of Government forests.	Government forests.	Total area.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Total area harvested.	Total area failed.	Total area sown.
Nara Lora—(b) Dhan (9 villages)—*concld.*	1900-01	Acres. 12,145	Acres. 2,080	Acres. 14,225	Acres. 9,024	Acres. ..	Acres. 42	Irrigated	Acres. 32	Acres. 35	Acres. ...	Acres. 35
								Unirrigated	3,047	3,408	293	3,701
								Total	3,079	3,443	293	3,736
	New measurements (1904-05)	11,635	2,080 (including 47 acres where cattle grazing is permitted).	13,715	7,942	...	178	Irrigated ... { Bagh	1 } 8	4	1	5
								Baharadi abi	7 }			
								Hotar	29	24	...	24
								Total	37	28	1	29
								Unirrigated { Bari	635	699	83	782
								Kund	137 } 1,953	1,891	173	2,064
								Bela	179 }			
								Maira	1,637 }			
								Rakkar	244 } 890	673	157	830
								Kalsi	646 }			
								Total	3,478	3,263	413	3,676
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...	3,515	3,291	414	3,705
(30 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	25,228	2,877	28,105	18,575	...	1,100	Irrigated ... { Bagh	12	...	...	...
								Hotar	391	...	...	...
								Total	403	...	...	...
								Unirrigated { Bari	1,336	..	...	...
								Kund	536 } 2,751	...	...	...
								Maira	2,215 }			
								Rakkar	68 } 1,063	...	...	...
								Kalsi	995 }			
								Total	5,150	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...	5,553	...	...	...
	1900-01	25,234	2,877	28,111	18,421	...	692	Irrigated	362	361	2	363
								Unirrigated	5,759	6,961	869	7,830
								Total	6,121	7,322	871	8,193

14 — Remarks.

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
	Acres.
Banna	571
Dhaka charagah ...	3,109
Do. rakh ...	3,524
Do. darakhtan ...	110
Other unculturable	628
Banjar jadid ...	30
Do. kadim ...	148
Total ...	8,120

Tract	Period							Class						
Nara Lora (c) Lora	New measurements (1904-05)	24,629	2,877	27,136	17,546	...	371	Irrigated ...	Bagh ...	3	20	20	1	21
									Bari abi ...	2				
									Gharera abi ...	14				
									Hotar ...		340	312	6	319
								Total ...			360	333	7	340
								Unirrigated	Bari ...		1,607	2,921	84	3,005
									Kund ...	26	2,259	3,164	303	8,467
									Maira ...	2,230				
									Rakkar ...	1,061	2,119	1,970	363	2,353
									Kalsi ...	1,058				
								Total ...			5,982	8,055	770	8,825
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			6,342	8,388	777	9,165
Total Nara Lora (58 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	53,629	5,690	59,319	39,769	..	1,345	Irrigated ...	Bagh ...		54	...	...	..
									Hotar ...		651	...	...	...
								Total ...			705	...	...	...
								Unirrigated	Bari ...		2,617	...	...	...
									Kund ...	1,324	6,549	...	...	...
									Maira ...	5,225				
									Rakkar ...	68	2,644	...	...	...
									Kalsi ...	2,576				
								Total ...			11,810	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			12,515	...	...	...
	1900-01	53,590	5,751	59,341	39,255	...	864	Irrigated ...			653	723	38	761
								Unirrigated ...			12,818	14,906	2,147	17,053
								Total ...			13,471	15,629	2,185	17,814
	New measurements (1904-05)	52,464	5,751 (including 47 acres where cattle grazing is permitted).	58,215	37,566	...	682	Irrigated ...	Bagh ...	10	218	240	53	293
									Bari abi...	32				
									Bahardi abi ...	120				
									Gharera abi ...	15				
									Barangar abi ...	41				
									Hotar ...		448	423	12	435
								Total ...			666	663	65	728
								Unirrigated	Bari ...		3,142	5,039	358	5,397
									Kund ...	209	5,940	6,881	1,055	7,936
									Bela ...	179				
									Maira ...	5,552				
									Rakkar ...	1,814	4,468	3,596	1,076	4,672
									Kalsi ...	2,654				
								Total ...			13,550	15,516	2,489	18,005
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			14,216	16,179	2,554	18,733

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements (Nara Lora (c) Lora).

Class.	Area.
Banna	1,170
Dhaka charagah ...	4,590
Do. rakh ...	5,559
Do. darakhtan ...	4,045
Other unculturable	2,182
Banjar jadíd ...	99
Do. kadím ...	272
Total ...	17,917

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements (Total Nara Lora).

Class.	Area.
Banna	2,379
Dhaka charagah ...	11,978
Do. rakh ...	15,275
Do. darakhtan ...	4,168
Other unculturable	3,746
Banjar jadíd ...	175
Do. kadím ...	507
Total ...	38,248

Statement No. I—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Area, exclusive of Government forests.	Government forests.	Total area.	Uncultivated other than Government forests. Not available for cultivation.	Uncultivated other than Government forests. Available for cultivation. Unappropriated Government waste.	Uncultivated other than Government forests. Available for cultivation. Others.	Cultivation. Detail.		Cultivation. Total cultivated area.	Cultivation. Total area harvested.	Cultivation. Total area failed.	Cultivation. Total area sown.
Dhaka (57 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	92,654	25,245	117,899	74,002	...	1,582	Irrigated ...	Bari abi	2 } 654	...	...	...
									Hotar	652			
									Total	654	...	...	...
								Unirrigated	Bari	2,976	...	...	...
									Kund	766 } 4,639	...	...	...
									Maira	3,873	...	...	...
									Rakkar	2,607	..	...	...
									Kalsi	6,194	...	...	...
									Total	16,416	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...		17,070	...	...	...
	1900-01	92,014	25,180	117,194	68,574	...	1,190	Irrigated		693	696	2	698
								Unirrigated		21,557	23,499	1,573	25,072
									Total	22,250	24,195	1,575	25,770
	New measurements (1904-05)	86,844	25,180 (including 1,559 acres where cattle grazing is permitted).	112,024	62,529	...	624	Irrigated ...	Bagh	3 } 656	626	10	636
									Bari abi	8			
									Bahardi abi	39			
									Gharera abi	15			
									Barangar abi	1			
									Hotar	590			
									Total	656	626	10	636
								Unirrigated	Bari	4,872	6,519	252	6,771
									Kund	56 } 6,666	6,981	612	7,593
									Maira	6,610			
									Rakkar	2,885	2,568	268	2,836

14 — Remarks.

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna	5,674
Dhaka sharagah ...	12,418
Dhaka rakh ...	26,564
Dhaka darakhtan ...	11,812
Other unculturable	6,061
Banjar jadid ...	152
Do. kadim ...	472
Total ...	63,153

								Kalsi			8,612	7,327	1,066	8,393
								Total			23,035	23,395	2,198	25,593
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			23,691	24,021	2,208	26,229
Boi (29 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	39,180	4,842	44,022	24,379	...	1,713	Irrigated ...	Hotar		292	...	...	...
									Total		292	...	...	...
								Unirrigated	Bari		1,271	...	...	...
									Kund	23 }	1,018	...	...	...
									Maira	995 }		...	...	...
									Rakkar		3,952	...	...	...
									Kalsi		6,555	...	...	...
									Total		12,796	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			13,088	...	...	...
	1900-01	39,181	4,842	44,023	22,064	...	2,301	Irrigated			333	367	2	369
								Unirrigated			14,483	15,265	391	15,656
								Total			14,816	15,632	393	16,025
	New measurements (1904-05)	37,885	4,842 (including 358 acres where cattle grazing is permitted.)	42,727	21,683	...	199	Irrigated ...	Hotar		286	328	2	330
									Total		286	328	2	330
								Unirrigated	Bari		2,539	3,569	116	3,685
									Maira		1,666	2,002	132	2,134
									Rakkar		1,544	1,632	110	1,742
									Kalsi		9,968	8,720	483	9,203
									Total		15,717	15,923	841	16,764
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			16,003	16,251	843	17,094
Baxor (15 villages).	Regular Settlement ...	42,827	11,188	54,015	31,002	...	2,221	Irrigated ...	Bagh	10 }	1,102	...	...	...
									Hotar	1,092 }				
									Total		1,102	...	...	...
								Unirrigated	Bari		2,063	...	...	...
									Kund	323 }	1,679	...	...	...
									Maira	1,356 }		...	...	...
									Kalsi		4,760	...	...	...
									Total		8,502	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			9,604	...	...	...
	1900-01	42,747	11,185	53,932	28,025	...	1,437	Irrigated			1,177	1,161	...	1,161
								Unirrigated			12,108	11,972	1,214	13,186
								Total			13,285	13,133	1,214	14,347

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna	1,504
Dhaka charagah ...	1,301
Dhaka rakh ...	11,286
Dhaka darakhtan ...	4,009
Other unculturable	3,583
Banjar jadid ...	25
Do. kadim ...	174
Total ...	21,882

Statement No. I—*concluded.*

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Year.	3 Area, exclusive of Government forests.	4 Government forests.	5 Total area.	6 Uncultivated other than Government forests: Not available for cultivation.	7 Available for cultivation: Unappropriated Government waste.	8 Available for cultivation: Others.	9 Cultivation: Detail.	10 Total cultivated area.	11 Total area harvested.	12 Total area failed.	13 Total area sown.
Barot (15 villages)—*concld.*	New measurements (1904-05)	37,964	11,185	49,149	24,172	...	1,152	Irrigated ... Bagh	2 } 1,045	1,034	7	1,041
								Irrigated ... Hotar	1,043 }			
								Total	1,045	1,034	7	1,041
								Unirrigated Bari	2,404	3,198	212	3,410
								Unirrigated Maira	2,647	2,262	421	2,683
								Unirrigated Rakkar	1,390	1,005	212	1,217
								Unirrigated Kalsi	5,154	4,518	561	5,079
								Total	11,595	10,983	1,406	12,389
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...	12,640	12,017	1,413	13,430
	Regular Settlement ...	411,769	47,654	459,423	292,752	3	10,729	Irrigated ... Bagh	249 } 5,470	...	...	...
								Irrigated ... Bari abi	14 }			
								Irrigated ... Hotar	4,243 }			
								Irrigated ... Bahardi abi	736 }			
								Irrigated ... Gharera abi	133 }			
								Irrigated ... Barangar abi	95 }			
								Total	5,470	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Bari	14,662	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Kund	4,332 } 38,512	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Bela	357 }			
								Unirrigated Maira	33,823 }			
								Unirrigated Rakkar	22,944 } 50,241	...	...	...
								Unirrigated Kalsi	27,297 }			
								Total	102,815	...	...	...
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...	108,285	...	...	...
359 villages).	1900-01	410,647	47,647	458,194	274,153	7	7,150	Irrigated	7,400	9,545	242	9,787
								Unirrigated	121,837	142,553	12,891	155,444
								Total	129,237	152,098	13,133	165,231

14 Remarks.

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class.	Area.
Banna	2,641
Dhaka charagah ...	3,196
Do. rakh ...	8,025
Do. darakhtan ...	6,599
Other unculturable	3,711
Banjar jadid ...	102
Do. kadim ...	1,050
Total ...	25,324

TOTAL TAHSIL	New measurements (1904-05)	393,236	47,647 (including 1,964 acres where cattle grazing is permitted).	440,883	257,684	4	3,628	Irrigated ...	Bagh	470	6,253	7,147	276	7,423
									Bari abi	434				
									Hotar	2,830				
									Bahardi abi	1,946				
									Gharera abi	266				
									Barangar abi	307				
									Total		6,253	7,147	276	7,423
								Unirrigated	Bari		20,946	31,502	2,271	33,773
									Kund	1,539	51,166	57,187	8,579	65,766
									Bela	2,080				
									Maira	47,547				
									Rakkar	17,944	53,555	47,470	9,456	56,926
									Kaisi	35,611				
									Total		125,667	136,159	20,306	156,465
								Total irrigated and unirrigated ...			131,920	143,306	20,582	168,838

Details of uncultivated land according to new measurements.

Class	Area.
Banna	17,648
Dhaka charagah ...	58,936
Do. rakh ...	116,969
Do. darakhtan ...	28,398
Other unculturable	35,705
Banjar jadíd ...	659
Do. Kadím ...	3,001
Total ...	261,316

NOTE.—The headings of columns 11, 12, 13 which differ from those of the prescribed form were adopted at the suggestion of the Settlement Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. II.

JINSWAR RETURN OF KHARIF CROPS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Year.	Description of cultivation.		Turmeric.	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Kangni.	Other cereals.	Mung, mash.	Moth.	Kulath.	Other pulses.	Cotton.	Potatoes.	Fodder.	Others.	Area under superior crops (*viz.*, maize, rice, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, turmeric).	Area under inferior crops, (*viz.*, the rest).	Total superior and inferior crops, (*viz.*, total crops harvested).	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	REMARKS.
DHANGAR.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated		91	51	243	483	...	8	43	8	25	60	...	...	3	6	868	153	1,021	45	1,066	
		Unirrigated		...	...	...	5,415	27	32	272	571	2,600	236	13	1	7	9	5,429	3,754	9,183	2,970	12,153	
		Total		91	51	243	5,898	27	40	315	579	2,625	296	13	1	10	15	6,297	3,907	10,204	3,015	13,219	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).		1	1	2	58	...	...	3	6	26	2	...	...	...	...	62	38	100	23	...	
	1904.	*Irrigated.*	Bagh	34	52	10	173	...	1	4	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	269	19	288	1	289	
			Bari abi, botar, bahardi abi	18	23	132	343	...	3	7	5	15	38	...	...	...	2	516	70	586	53	639	
			Barangar and gharera abi	1	1	77	61	...	...	5	5	30	64	...	...	...	...	140	104	244	28	272	
			Total	53	76	219	577	...	4	16	14	45	107	...	...	...	7	925	193	1,118	82	1,200	
		Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	1,398	4	12	15	17	22	4	3	1	...	...	1,402	74	1,476	474	1,950	
			Kund, maira I	...	...	...	2,068	5	44	137	321	650	53	3	...	...	...	2,071	1,210	3,281	1,958	5,239	
			Maira II	...	...	...	478	6	14	23	184	457	25	...	...	...	2	478	711	1,189	844	2,033	
			Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	522	20	3	63	139	789	39	...	2	...	5	524	1,058	1,582	712	2,294	
			Total	...	...	...	4,466	35	73	288	661	1,918	121	6	3	...	7	4,475	3,053	7,528	3,988	11,516	
		Total cultivated area		53	76	219	5,043	35	77	254	675	1,963	228	6	3	...	14	5,400	3,246	8,646	4,070	12,716	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).		1	1	3	58	...	1	3	8	22	3	...	...	...	...	63	37	100	32	...	

Rash.	Average of 4 years, from 1900 to 1903.		Irrigated	3	2	372	908	...	...	39	...	4	5	...	...	...	17	1,285	65	1,350	15	1,365
			Unirrigated	...	...	...	9,113	31	...	1,288	38	475	358	1	...	16	30	9,114	2,236	11,350	1,112	12,462
			Total	3	2	372	10,021	31	...	1,327	38	479	363	1	...	16	47	10,399	2,301	12,700	1,127	13,627
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	79	...	...	11	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	82	18	100	8	...
	1904.	*Irrigated.*	Hotar	...	...	149	133	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	4	286	5	291
			Other abi	1	1	37	342	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	43	381	54	435	7	442
			Total	1	1	186	475	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	44	663	58	721	12	733
		Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	1,878	1	...	15	...	...	11	...	1	5	11	1,879	43	1,922	5	1,927
			Bela	...	...	...	1,736	...	...	66	...	...	31	...	...	1	4	1,736	102	1,838	...	1,838
			Kund, maira	...	...	...	5,570	8	...	770	15	143	182	3	1	8	10	5,574	1,136	6,710	344	7,054
			Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	1,357	8	...	104	23	274	68	1	...	5	...	1,358	482	1,840	428	2,268
			Total	...	...	...	10,541	17	...	955	38	417	292	4	2	19	25	10,547	1,763	12,310	777	13,087
			Total cultivated area	1	1	186	11,016	17	...	965	38	417	296	4	2	19	69	11,210	1,821	13,031	789	13,820
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	1	85	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	86	14	100	6	...
Tanawal.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.		Irrigated	18	2	106	681	...	5	3	6	6	5	17	...	...	6	824	31	855	67	922
			Unirrigated	...	...	...	9,333	195	165	286	1,122	1,491	929	273	...	...	58	9,606	4,246	13,852	5,245	19,097
			Total	18	2	106	10,014	195	170	289	1,128	1,497	934	290	...	...	64	10,430	4,277	14,707	5,312	20,019
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	1	69	1	1	2	8	10	6	2	...	...	...	72	28	100	27	...
	1904.	*Irrigated.*	Bagh	14	1	1	180	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	198	8	206	2	208
			Other abi	...	...	81	365	...	5	3	1	11	3	9	...	...	...	455	23	478	54	532
			Total	14	1	82	545	...	5	4	1	11	4	11	...	...	6	653	31	684	56	740
		Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	3,020	7	54	10	19	34	19	5	...	...	...	3,025	143	3,168	587	3,755
			Kund or negar	...	...	...	311	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	311	10	321	71	392
			Other kund, maira I	...	...	...	2,217	31	78	46	79	137	72	31	...	...	...	2,248	443	2,691	401	3,092
			Maira II	...	...	...	977	28	58	68	356	188	54	6	...	...	1	1,037	753	1,790	1,276	3,066
			Rakkar	...	...	...	1,509	96	64	116	287	583	125	61	...	...	1	1,570	1,272	2,842	1,748	4,590
			Kalsi	...	...	...	1,698	139	64	110	141	890	188	20	...	...	6	1,718	1,538	3,256	1,225	4,481
			Total	...	...	...	9,732	303	318	350	882	1,836	462	177	...	...	8	9,909	4,159	14,068	5,308	19,376
			Total cultivated area	14	1	82	10,277	303	323	354	883	1,847	466	188	...	...	14	10,562	4,190	14,752	5,364	20,116
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	1	69	2	2	3	6	13	3	1	...	...	...	71	29	100	27	...

STATEMENT No. II.—*continued.*

Assessment Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Turmeric.	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Kangni.	Other cereals.	Mung, mash.	Moth.	Kulath.	Other pulses.	Cotton.	Potatoes.	Fodder.	Others.	Area under superior crops, (*viz.*, maize, rice, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, turmeric).	Area under inferior crops, (*viz.*, the rest).	Total superior and inferior crops, (*viz.*, total crops harvested).	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Nara Lora (a) Nilan.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated	1	...	70	150	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	221	9	230	15	245	
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	2,150	25	2	96	16	334	215	...	1	...	4	2,151	692	2,843	670	3,513	
		Total	1	...	70	2,300	25	2	101	16	334	216	...	1	...	7	2,372	701	3,073	685	3,758	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	2	75	1	...	3	1	11	7	.	...	...	...	77	23	100	18	...	
	1904.	*Irrigated.* Hotar	...	...	52	18	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	73	3	76	
		Irrigated. Other abi	...	...	34	109	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	145	12	157	25	182	
		Irrigated. Total	...	...	86	127	...	1	5	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	215	15	230	28	258	
		Unirrigated. Bari	...	...	...	812	...	...	3	3	6	4	...	3	...	1	815	17	832	64	896	
		Unirrigated. Kund, maira	...	...	...	944	5	...	39	28	166	80	...	2	...	6	946	324	1,270	309	1,579	
		Unirrigated. Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	318	20	4	89	12	269	113	...	1	...	3	319	510	829	396	1,225	
		Unirrigated. Total	...	...	...	2,074	25	4	131	43	441	197	...	6	...	10	2,080	851	2,931	769	3,700	
		Total cultivated area	...	...	86	2,201	25	5	136	43	445	201	...	8	...	11	2,295	866	3,161	797	3,958	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	70	1	...	4	1	14	7	...	...	...	...	73	27	100	20	...	

Tract	Period	Class	Item																			
Nara Lora (b) Dhan.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.		Irrigated	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	35	...	35
			Unirrigated	...	...	...	[illegible]	44	8	241	8	14	40	...	36	...	5	2,264	360	2,624	281	2,905
			Total	...	...	31	[illegible]	44	8	241	8	14	40	...	36	...	5	2,299	360	2,659	281	2,940
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	1	84	2	...	10	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	86	14	100	10	...
	1904.	Irrigated.	Hotar	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24
			Other abi	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	1	5
			Total	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	28	...	28	1	29
		Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	420	1	...	7	...	9	...	...	36	..	2	456	19	475	37	512
			Kund, bela, maira	...	...	...	1,513	18	...	66	37	7	20	...	32	...	1	1,545	149	1,694	88	1,782
			Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	404	38	1	84	21	28	23	...	9	...	26	413	221	634	129	763
			Total	...	...	...	2,337	57	1	157	58	44	43	...	77	...	29	2,414	389	2,803	254	3,057
			Total cultivated area	...	...	25	2,339	57	1	157	58	44	43	...	78	...	29	2,442	389	2,831	255	3,086
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	1	83	2	...	5	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	86	14	100	8	...
Nara Lora (c) Lora.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.		Irrigated	...	...	244	42	1	...	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	286	33	319	6	325
			Unirrigated	...	...	...	4,000	176	11	301	26	64	74	...	1	14	12	4,001	668	4,669	640	5,309
			Total	...	...	244	4,042	177	11	330	28	54	75	...	1	14	12	4,287	701	4,988	646	5,634
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	5	81	4	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	86	14	100	11	...
	1904.	Irrigated.	Hotar	...	...	273	18	1	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	291	14	305	5	310
			Other abi	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	14	...	14
			Total	...	...	283	21	1	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	3	1	304	15	319	5	324
		Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	1,520	1	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	1,520	14	1,534	54	1,588
			Kund, bela, maira	...	...	...	1,739	35	11	57	6	16	47	...	...	26	13	1,739	211	1,950	207	2,157
			Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	1,010	144	11	149	1	44	119	...	2	27	16	1,012	511	1,523	302	1,825
			Total	...	...	...	4,269	180	23	211	7	60	168	...	2	57	30	4,271	736	5,007	563	5,570
			Total cultivated area	...	...	283	4,290	181	23	216	7	61	172	...	2	60	31	4,575	751	5,326	568	5,894
			Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	5	81	3	1	4	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	86	14	100	10	...

STATEMENT No. II—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Turmeric.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Maize.	Kangni.	Other cereals.	Mung, mash.	Moth.	Kulath.	Other pulses.	Cotton.	Potatoes.	Fodder.	Others.	Area under superior crops (*viz.*, maize, rice, cotton, potatoes, sugarcane, turmeric).	Area under inferior crops *viz.*, the rest).	Total superior and inferior crops (*viz.*, total crops harvested).	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Remarks.
Total Nara Lora.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated	1	...	345	196	1	...	34	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	542	42	584	21	605	
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	8,373	245	21	638	50	402	329	...	38	14	21	8,416	1,720	10,136	1,591	11,727	
		Total	1	...	345	8,574	246	21	672	52	402	331	...	38	14	24	8,958	1,762	10,720	1,612	12,332	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	80	2	...	6	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	84	16	100	13	...	
	1904.	*Irrigated.* Hotar	...	...	349	36	1	1	7	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	385	17	402	8	410	
		Irrigated. Other abi	...	...	45	114	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	3	...	2	162	13	175	26	201	
		Total	...	...	394	150	1	1	10	...	5	8	...	3	3	2	547	30	577	34	611	
		Unirrigated. Bari	...	...	...	2,752	2	1	15	3	15	6	...	39	4	4	2,791	50	2,841	155	2,996	
		Unirrigated. Kund, bela, maira	...	...	...	4,196	58	11	162	71	189	147	...	34	26	20	4,230	684	4,914	604	5,518	
		Unirrigated. Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	...	1,732	202	16	322	34	341	255	...	12	27	45	1,744	1,242	2,986	827	3,813	
		Total	...	...	...	8,680	262	28	499	108	545	408	...	85	57	69	8,765	1,976	10,741	1,586	12,327	
		Total cultivated area	...	...	394	8,830	263	29	509	108	550	416	...	88	60	71	9,312	2,006	11,318	1,620	12,938	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	78	2	...	5	1	5	4	...	1	...	1	82	18	100	13	...	

Dhaka.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated	...	...	549	61	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	611	16	627	7	634
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	15,885	493	258	785	19	346	460	...	385	83	25	16,270	2,469	18,739	1,613	20,352
		Total	...	...	549	15,946	493	258	789	19	346	460	...	386	94	26	16,881	2,485	19,366	1,620	20,986
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	82	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	87	13	100	8	...
	1904.	*Irrigated.* Hotar	...	...	513	48	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	561	8	569	9	578
		Unirrigated. Bari	...	...	...	4,264	2	11	11	1	7	13	...	244	12	2	4,508	59	4,567	118	4,685
		Kund, maira	...	...	...	5,127	40	36	129	15	76	99	1	196	72	6	5,318	473	5,791	379	6,170
		Rakkar	...	...	...	1,809	46	25	98	9	99	112	...	50	89	5	1,859	483	2,342	197	2,539
		Kalsi	...	...	...	5,173	410	252	224	34	179	264	...	216	82	12	5,389	1,457	6,846	857	7,703
		Total	...	...	...	16,373	498	324	462	59	36	488	1	700	255	25	17,074	2,472	19,546	1,551	21,097
		Total cultivated area	...	...	513	16,421	498	324	465	59	361	488	1	700	259	26	17,635	2,480	20,115	1,560	21,675
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	81	3	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	1	...	88	12	100	7	...
Bot.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated	...	...	286	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	1	301	4	305
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	8,229	631	299	574	223	1,665	227	86	38	...	44	8,353	3,663	12,016	492	12,508
		Total	...	...	286	8,243	631	299	574	223	1,665	227	86	38	...	45	8,653	3,664	12,317	496	12,813
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	2	67	5	3	5	2	13	2	1	...	...	...	70	30	100	4	...
	1904.	*Irrigated.* Hotar	...	1	275	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	1	279	...	279
		Unirrigated. Bari	...	...	...	2,309	10	19	15	1	8	9	6	13	...	...	2,328	62	2,390	22	2,412
		Kund, maira	...	...	...	1,149	39	21	20	22	151	29	43	7	...	...	1,199	282	1,481	55	1,536
		Rakkar	...	...	...	891	51	32	66	24	231	44	30	4	1	...	925	449	1,374	47	1,421
		Kalsi	...	...	...	4,099	788	697	317	232	1,574	225	105	36	...	3	4,240	3,836	8,076	362	8,438
		Total	...	...	...	8,448	888	769	418	279	1,964	307	184	60	1	3	8,692	4,629	13,321	486	13,807
		Total cultivated area	...	1	275	8,450	888	769	419	279	1,964	307	184	60	1	3	8,970	4,630	13,600	486	14,086
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	2	62	7	6	3	2	15	2	1	...	...	...	65	35	100	3	...

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Turmeric.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Maize.	Kangni.	Other cereals.	Mung, mash.	Moth.	Kulath.	Other pulses.	Cotton.	Potatoes.	Fodder.	Others.	Area under superior crops (*viz.*, maize, rice, cotton potatoes, sugarcane, turmeric).	Area under inferior crops (*viz.*, the rest).	Total superior and inferior crops (*viz.*, total crops harvested).	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Remarks.
Bakot.	Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.	Irrigated	...	...	1,035	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,041	7	1,048	2	1,050	
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	7,611	469	431	194	12	66	405	11	228	77	3	7,850	1,657	9,507	1,195	10,702	
		Total	...	...	1,035	7,617	469	431	196	12	66	405	11	228	77	8	8,891	1,664	10,555	1,197	11,752	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	10	72	4	4	2	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	84	16	100	10	...	
	1904	*Irrigated.* Hotar	...	2	1,009	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,024	...	1,024	6	1,030	
		Unirrigated. Bari	...	...	...	1,976	7	10	10	1	3	4	7	119	37	3	2,102	75	2,177	173	2,350	
		Kund, maira	...	...	...	1,275	18	50	42	4	36	27	12	89	199	...	1,376	376	1,752	383	2,135	
		Rakkar	...	...	...	599	16	39	28	...	43	22	5	31	79	...	635	227	862	197	1,059	
		Kalsi	...	...	...	3,126	305	205	117	1	256	53	10	64	72	1	3,200	1,010	4,210	489	4,699	
		Total	...	...	...	6,976	346	304	197	6	338	106	34	303	387	4	7,313	1,688	9,001	1,242	10,243	
		Total cultivated area	...	2	1,009	6,988	346	304	197	6	338	106	34	304	387	4	8,337	1,688	10,025	1,248	11,273	
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	10	70	4	3	2	...	3	1	...	3	4	...	83	17	100	11	...	

TOTAL TAHSIL.

Average of 4 years from 1900 to 1903.		Irrigated	113	55	2,936	2,349	1	13	125	16	35	72	17	1	14	39	5,471	315	5,786	161	5,947
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	63,964	2,091	1,206	4,037	2,035	7,045	2,944	384	690	197	190	65,038	19,745	84,783	14,218	99,001
		Total	113	55	2,936	66,313	2,092	1,219	4,162	2,051	7,080	3,016	401	691	211	229	70,609	20,060	90,569	14,379	104,948
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	73	2	1	5	2	8	3	1	1	...	1	78	22	100	14	...
1904.	*Irrigated.*	Bagh, etc.	68	81	2,678	1,809	1	10	44	15	61	123	11	4	7	69	4,651	321	4,972	199	5,171
	Unirrigated.	Bari	...	...	...	17,597	33	107	91	42	89	66	21	417	58	20	18,035	506	18,541	1,534	20,075
		Kund, bela, maira	...	...	...	25,104	235	312	1,463	1,067	2,031	723	153	321	306	43	25,578	6,180	31,758	6,315	38,073
		Rakkar, kalsi	...	...	..	22,515	2,081	1,397	1,565	924	5,259	1,395	232	415	355	78	23,162	13,054	36,216	7,089	43,305
		Total	...	...	...	65,216	2,349	1,816	3,119	2,033	7,379	2,184	406	1,153	719	141	66 775	19,740	86,515	14,938	101,453
		Total cultivated area	68	81	2,678	67,025	2,350	1,826	3,163	2,048	7,440	2,307	417	1,157	726	201	71,426	20,061	91,487	15,137	106,624
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 20) and of sown area (column 21).	...	...	3	73	3	2	3	2	8	3	1	1	1	...	78	22	100	14	...

NOTE.—The columns following No. 22 in the prescribed form have been omitted as superfluous.

Statement No. III.

JINSWAR RETURN OF RABI CROPS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Other pulses.	[illegible]	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Total average matured area of both harvests	Percentage of cultivated area (1900-01) matured.	Incidence of land revenue on total average matured area. Rs. a. p.
Dhangar.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	704	143	8	6	...	19	880	76	956	17,967	101	0 12 8
		Unirrigated	4,429	1,800	582	67	...	5	6,883	3,146	10,029			
		Total ...	5,133	1,943	590	73	...	24	7,763	3,222	10,985			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	66	25	8	1	...	...	100	29	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	(Irrigated) Bagh	90	27	8	1	...	12	183	...	133	19,643	112	0 11 8
		(Irrigated) Bari abi, hotar, babardi abi.	507	114	4	...	1	1	627	22	649			
		(Irrigated) Barangar and gharera abi.	184	30	...	2	...	...	216	12	228			
		Total ...	781	171	7	3	1	13	976	34	1,010			
		(Unirrigated) Bari	800	61	344	7	...	...	1,766	98	1,864			
		(Unirrigated) Kund, maira I ...	3,133	13	650	21	...	...	4,736	408	5,144			
		(Unirrigated) „ maira II ...	1,773	43	78	6	...	4	2,290	338	2,634			
		(Unirrigated) Rakkar, kalsi ...	753	37	89	2	...	...	1,223	320	1,543			
		Total ...	6,459	2,361	1,161	36	...	4	10,021	1,164	11,185			
		Total cultivated area ...	7,240	2,532	1,168	39	1	17	10,997	1,198	12,195			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11) ...	66	23	11	...	...	...	100	10	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			
Rash.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	327	56	19	72	88	25	587	12	599	21,131	108	0 9 9
		Unirrigated	5,377	1,023	690	690	45	19	7,844	1,104	8,948			
		Total ...	5,704	1,079	709	762	133	44	8,431	1,116	9,547			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11) ...	68	13	8	9	2	...	100	12	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	(Irrigated) Hotar	25	9	1	...	68	...	103	...	103	21,813	111	0 9 5
		(Irrigated) Other abi	154	28	1	6	53	37	279	1	280			
		Total ...	179	37	2	6	121	37	382	1	383			
		(Unirrigated) Bari	534	365	441	12	...	4	1,356	20	1,376			
		(Unirrigated) Bela	306	18	10	16	1	1	352	5	357			
		(Unirrigated) Kund, maira	4,399	657	387	420	...	3	5,866	173	6,039			
		(Unirrigated) Rakkar, kalsi	396	343	39	48	...	...	826	32	858			
		Total ...	5,635	1,383	877	496	1	8	8,400	230	8,630			
		Total cultivated area ...	5,814	1,420	879	502	122	45	8,782	231	9,013			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11) ...	66	16	10	6	1	1	100	3	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tanawal.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	351	346	9	1	4	16	727	44	771	28,001	100	0 11 11
		Unirrigated	5,427	6,740	273	78	...	49	12,567	4,353	16,920			
		Total ...	5,778	7,086	282	79	4	65	13,294	4,397	17,691			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 1 nd of sown area (column 11) ...	43	58	2	1	...	1	100	25	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

1. Assessment Circle.	2. Year.	3. Description of cultivation.		4. Wheat.	5. Barley.	6. Sarshaf.	7. Other pulses.	8. Fodder.	9. Others.	10. Total crops harvested.	11. Area of crops failed.	12. Total area sown.	13. Total average matured area of both harvests.	14. Percentage of cultivated area (1900-01) matured.	15. Incidence of land revenue on total average matured area.
															Rs. a. p.
Yamawal.—Concluded.	1905.	Irrigated.	Bagh	77	51	...	...	...	6	134	...	134	33,382	119	0 10 0
			Other abi	205	244	8	1	6	17	481	7	488			
			Total ..	282	295	8	1	6	23	615	7	622			
		Unirrigated.	Bari	1,269	1,988	228	3	...	1	3,489	149	3,638			
			Kund or negar ..	346	126	...	..	...	...	472	10	482			
			Other kund, maira I ..	1,202	1,698	57	6	...	1	2,964	154	3,118			
			" maira II	2,574	1,873	57	51	...	...	4,555	377	4,932			
			Rakkar	1,430	2,636	71	73	...	1	4,241	781	5,022			
			Kalsi	511	1,746	25	12	...	...	2,294	434	2,728			
			Total ...	7,332	10,097	438	145	...	3	18,015	1,905	19,920			
		Total cultivated area ..		7,614	10,392	446	146	6	26	18,630	1,912	20,542			
		Percentage of matured area (colums 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11).		41	56	2	1	...	...	100	9	...			
				..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...			
Nara Lora—(a) Nilan.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated		34	20	6	...	...	2	62	14	76	4,280	100	1 2 3
		Unirrigated		482	523	131	4	...	5	1,145	336	1,481			
		Total ...		516	543	137	4	...	7	1,207	350	1,557			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)		43	45	11	...	...	1	100	22	...			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated.	Hotar	4	9	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	4,500	103	1 1 5
			Other abi	31	24	3	...	...	1	59	26	85			
			Total ...	35	33	3	...	...	1	72	29	101			
		Unirrigated.	Bari	234	315	38	...	...	...	587	127	714			
			Kund, maira	228	287	39	1	...	1	556	270	826			
			Rakkar, kalsi	51	67	6	...	...	..	124	140	264			
			Total ..	513	669	83	1	...	1	1,267	537	1,804			
		Total cultivated area ...		548	702	86	1	...	2	1,339	566	1,905			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)		41	52	7	...	...	...	100	30	...			
				..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nara Lora—(b) Dhan.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3,105	106	0 15 5
		Unirrigated		271	135	39	1	...	...	446	82	528			
		Total ...		271	135	39	1	..	...	446	82	528			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)		61	30	9	...	...	...	100	16	...			
				...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..			
	1905.	Irrigated.	Hotar	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3,291	94	0 14 7
			Other abi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..			
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
		Unirrigated.	Bari	68	124	37	...	...	...	224	46	270			
			Kund, bela, maira ..	131	51	15	...	...	...	197	85	282			
			Rakkar, kalsi	16	18	5	...	...	...	39	28	67			
			Total ...	210	193	57	...	...	...	460	159	619			
		Total cultivated area ...		210	193	57	...	...	...	460	159	619			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)		46	42	12	...	...	...	100	26	...			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Description of cultivation.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Other pulses.	Fodder.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Total average matured area of both harvests.	Percentage of cultivated area (1900-01) matured.	Incidence of land revenue on total average matured area.
Nara Lora—(c) Lora.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	..	11	6,395	104	Rs. a. p. 0 14 4
		Unirrigated	684	506	206	...	...	...	1,396	244	1,640			
		Total ...	692	509	206	...	...	...	1,407	244	1,651			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	49	36	15	...	...	...	100	15	...			
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated: Hotar	4	3	1	...	..	...	8	1	9	8,388	132	0 10 11
		Irrigated: Other abi	1	3	...	...	...	2	6	1	7			
		Irrigated: Total ...	5	6	1		...	2	14	2	16			
		Unirrigated: Bari	676	564	145	...	2	...	1,387	30	1,417			
		Unirrigated: Kund, bela, maira ...	651	467	95	1	...	...	1,214	96	1,310			
		Unirrigated: Rakkar, kalsi ...	163	248	34	...	...	2	447	81	528			
		Unirrigated: Total ...	1,490	1,279	274	1	2	2	3,048	207	3,255			
		Total cultivated area ...	1,495	1,285	275	1	2	4	3,062	209	3,271			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	49	42	9	...	...	...	100	6	...			
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
Total Nara Lora.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	42	23	6	...	...	2	73	14	87	13,780	102	0 15 10
		Unirrigated	1,437	1,164	376	5	...	5	2,987	662	3,649			
		Total ...	1,479	1,187	382	5	...	7	3,060	676	3,736			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	48	39	13	...	...	...	100	18	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated: Hotar	8	12	1	...	...	...	21	4	25	16,179	114	0 13 6
		Irrigated: Other abi	32	27	3	...	...	3	65	27	92			
		Irrigated: Total ...	40	39	4	...	...	3	86	31	117			
		Unirrigated: Bari	973	1,003	220	...	2	...	2,198	203	2,401			
		Unirrigated: Kund, bela, maira ...	1,016	805	149	2	...	1	1,967	451	2,418			
		Unirrigated: Rakkar, kalsi ...	230	333	45	...	...	2	610	249	869			
		Unirrigated: Total ...	2,213	2,141	414	2	2	3	4,775	903	5,678			
		Total cultivated area ...	2,253	2,180	418	2	2	6	4,861	934	5,795			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	46	45	9	...	...	...	100	16	...			
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dhaka.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	32	8	...	...	5	2	47	...	47	22,023	99	0 7 4
		Unirrigated	1,715	684	197	13	...	1	2,610	530	3,140			
		Total ...	1,747	692	197	13	5	3	2,657	530	3,187			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	66	26	7	1	...	...	100	17	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated: Hotar, &c.	36	11	...	...	9	1	57	1	58	24,021	101	0 6 8
		Unirrigated: Bari	1,162	607	163	1	15	4	1,952	134	2,086			
		Unirrigated: Kund, maira	752	349	73	5	10	1	1,190	233	1,423			
		Unirrigated: Rakkar	172	46	5	2	1	...	226	71	297			
		Unirrigated: Kalsi	354	98	21	4	4	...	481	209	690			
		Unirrigated: Total ...	2,440	1,100	262	12	30	5	3.849	647	4,496			
		Total cultivated area ..	2,476	1,111	262	12	39	6	3,906	648	4,554			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown area (column 11)	64	28	7	...	1	...	100	14	...			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

STATEMENT No. III—concluded.

1. Assessment Circle.	2. Year.	3. Description of cultivation.	4. Wheat.	5. Barley.	6. Sarshaf.	7. Other pulses.	8. Fodder.	9. Others.	10. Total crops harvested.	11. Area of crops failed.	12. Total area sown.	13. Total average matured area of both harvests.	14. Percentage of cultivated area (1900-01) matured.	15. Incidence of land revenue on total average matured area.
														Rs. a. p.
Bor.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	19	13	1	...	17	...	50	1	51	14,967	106	0 3 6
		Unirrigated	1,431	884	190	89	2	4	2,600	364	2,964			
		Total ...	1,450	897	191	89	19	4	2,650	365	3,015			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	55	34	7	3	1	...	100	12	...			
		area (column 11)	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated. Hotar	13	8	...	...	28	...	49	2	51	16 251	102	0 3 3
		Unirrigated. Bari	576	528	53	21	1	..	1,179	94	1,273			
		Kund, maira	245	207	48	21	..	..	521	77	598			
		Rakkar	121	98	19	18	..	2	258	63	321			
		Kalsi	299	233	27	83	1	1	644	121	765			
		Total ...	1,241	1,066	147	143	2	3	2,602	355	2,957			
		Total cultivated area ...	1,254	1,074	147	143	30	3	2,651	357	3,008			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	47	41	6	5	1	...	100	12	...			
		area (column 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakot.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	9	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	12,037	99	0 5 3
		Unirrigated	824	559	41	34	2	9	1,469	187	1,656			
		Total ...	833	563	41	34	2	9	1,482	187	1,669			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	56	38	3	2	.	1	100	11	...			
		area (column 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated. Hotar, &c.	7	3	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	12,017	95	0 6 4
		Unirrigated. Bari	571	384	35	13	10	2	1,021	39	1,060			
		Kund, maira	310	182	9	1	8	..	510	38	548			
		Rakkar	85	52	3	1	2	...	143	15	158			
		Kalsi	192	90	3	21	2	...	308	72	380			
		Total ...	1,158	708	50	36	28	2	1,982	164	2,146			
		Total cultivated area ...	1,165	711	50	36	28	2	1,992	165	2,157			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	58	36	2	2	2	...	100	8	...			
		area (column 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total Tahsil.	Average of 4 years from 1901 to 1904.	Irrigated	1,484	593	43	79	114	64	2,377	147	2,524	129,906	100	0 9 10
		Unirrigated	20,640	12,854	2,349	976	49	92	36,960	10,346	47,306			
		Total ...	22,124	13,447	2,392	1,055	163	156	39,337	10,493	49,830			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	56	34	6	3	1	...	100	21	...			
		area (column 11)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
	1905.	Irrigated. Bagh, &c.	1,338	564	21	10	165	77	2,175	77	2,252	143,306	109	[illegible] 3 1
		Unirrigated. Bari	5,885	5,490	1,484	57	34	11	12,961	737	13,698			
		Kund, bela, maira ...	16,050	7,282	1,518	549	19	11	25,429	2,264	27,693			
		Rakkar, kalsi ...	4,543	6,084	347	264	10	6	11,254	2,367	13,621			
		Total ...	26,478	18856	3,349	870	63	28	49,644	5,368	55,012			
		Total cultivated area ...	27,816	19.420	3,370	880	228	105	51,819	5,445	57,264			
		Percentage of matured area (columns 4 to 10) and of sown	54	37	6	2	1	...	100	10	...			
		area (column 11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Note.—The columns following No. 15 in the prescribed form have been omitted as superfluous.

Statement No. IV.

JAMA WASIL BAQI OR REVENUE ACCOUNT, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total Assessment.				Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Land revenue.	Mills.	Total.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on land muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to jágírdárs.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwári.	Lambardári.	Total.
Dhangar.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	17,835	...	17,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	12,722	...	12,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	12,746	...	12,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872 .	14,769	791	15,560	565	13,719	1,276	14,995	1,361	973	778	3,112
	1904-05	14,379	938	15,317	315	13,794	1,208	15,002	1,595	957	766	3,318
Rash.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	12,410	...	12,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	10,292	...	10,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	9,939	...	9,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872	12,990	508	13,498	58	11,348	2,092	13,440	1,181	843	675	2,699
	1904-05	12,882	789	13,671	34	11,781	1,853	13,637	1,421	854	684	2,962
Tanawal.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	22,145	...	22,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	17,614	...	17,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	17,445	...	17,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	21,060	466	21,526	2,182	15,541	3,803	19,344	1,884	1,345	1,076	4,305
	1904-05	20,856	678	21,534	1,301	16,040	4,193	20,233	2,243	1,346	1,077	4,666
Nara Lora— (a) Nilan.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	4,246	...	4,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	3,924	...	3,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	3,510	...	3,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	4,890	74	4,964	...	3,477	1,487	4,964	435	310	248	993
	1904-05	4,890	96	4,986	87	3,503	1,396	4,899	519	312	249	1,080
Nara Lora— (b) Dhan.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	2,099	...	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	2,212	...	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	2,420	...	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	2,994	15	3,009	517	757	1,735	2,492	263	188	151	602
	1904-05	2,994	26	3,020	829	1,077	1,114	2,191	315	188	151	654
Nara Lora— (c) Lora.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	3,670	...	3,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	3,150	...	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852	3,161	...	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	5,730	112	5,842	225	4,744	873	5,617	512	364	292	1,168
	1904-05	5,730	182	5,912	227	4,796	889	5,685	617	369	295	1,281
Total Nara Lora.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844	10,015	...	10,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	9,286	...	9,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	9,091	...	9,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872 ..	13,614	201	13,815	742	8,978	4,095	13,073	1,210	862	691	2,763
	1904-05	13,614	304	13,918	1,143	9,376	3,399	12,775	1,451	869	695	3,015
Dhaka.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	7,877	...	7,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	5,827	...	5,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	5,953	...	5,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	10,077	236	10,313	745	7,411	2,157	9,568	902	646	515	2,063
	1904-05	10,039	478	10,517	450	7,771	2,296	10,067	1,095	658	526	2,279

STATEMENT No. IV—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Total assessment.			Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on land muáf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			
		Land revenue.	Mills.	Total.		Khálsa.	Payable to jágirdárs.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwár.	Lambardári.	Total.
Bol.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	3,240	82	3,322	348	554	2,420	2,974	290	208	166	664
	1904-05	3,240	119	3,359	331	555	2,473	3,028	350	210	168	728
Bakot.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	2,405	...	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	2,405	...	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	2,340	...	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	4,760	135	4,895	24	4,648	223	4,871	428	306	245	979
	1904-05	4,733	223	4,956	24	4,744	188	4,932	516	310	248	1,074
Total Tahsil.	Diwán Mulráj's assessment, 1844.	72,687	...	72,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First Summary Settlement, 1847.	58,146	...	58,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second Summary Settlement, 1852.	57,514	...	57,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular Settlement, 1872...	80,510	2,419	82,929	4,664	62,199	16,066	78,265	7,256	5,183	4,146	16,585
	1904-05	79,743	3,529	83,272	3,598	64,064	15,610	79,674	8,674	5,204	4,164	18,042

Note.—The assessment totals of the Summary Settlements include mills.

Statement No. V.

YEARLY TOTALS OF TRANSFERS OF RIGHTS OF OWNERS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Mortgages with possession, including temporary transfers for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of mortgages.				Sales and permanent transfers for value.				
		Area transferred.					*Area redeemed.*				*Area transferred.*				
		Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Years' purchase of the land revenue.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Years' purchase of the land revenue.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	
Dhangár.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	258	211	268	48	38	79	71	91	25	128	39	53	41	30
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	360	277	318	57	50	214	153	172	47	157	128	102	59	78
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	353	229	279	79	65	231	184	198	51	151	109	96	99	114
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	320	238	287	61	50	170	133	151	44	145	89	82	72	78
Rash.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	877	605	597	59	60	216	170	180	53	129	93	96	128	125
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	613	502	495	88	89	479	360	326	55	200	120	90	121	160
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	629	452	583	123	95	567	437	389	93	224	105	154	242	259
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	715	524	561	85	80	410	315	292	71	182	125	113	174	191
Tanawal.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	871	352	451	57	44	246	114	145	36	325	157	147	52	55
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	886	441	585	76	57	510	274	342	51	501	251	170	56	82
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	976	377	502	109	82	679	301	312	64	359	158	151	134	140
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	909	358	510	80	61	468	223	260	54	391	187	156	75	91
Nara Lora— (a) Nilan.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	88	39	73	67	35	22	14	40	38	77	32	41	41	32
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	85	36	61	93	54	36	21	39	53	120	50	52	48	46
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	97	48	76	118	74	84	35	45	51	41	14	12	120	137
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	90	41	70	93	.54	46	23	41	49	79	32	35	56	50
Nara Lora— (b) Dhan.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	20	16	17	39	35	6	4	5	25	40	26	20	43	54
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	17	12	32	102	39	11	8	23	53	22	16	11	61	94
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	32	26	26	100	102	13	11	11	82	18	15	15	110	108
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	23	18	24	81	59	10	7	12	60	27	19	15	64	79
Nara Lora— (c) Lora.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	62	48	55	52	45	55	28	37	29	339	82	68	37	45
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	46	35	59	72	43	33	24	34	53	50	34	42	83	67
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	69	49	53	82	76	44	35	37	66	47	29	30	113	110
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	59	44	56	68	53	45	29	36	49	156	50	47	61	64
Total Nara Lora.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	170	103	145	56	39	83	47	82	31	456	140	129	39	42
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	148	83	152	85	47	80	53	96	53	192	100	105	62	60
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	198	123	155	99	72	141	81	93	61	106	58	57	114	116
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	172	103	150	80	5[illegible]	101	59	89	51	262	101	97	60	61

STATEMENT No. V.—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Mortgages with possession, including temporary transfers for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of mortgages.				Sales and permanent transfers for value.				
		Area transferred.					Area redeemed.				Area transferred.				
		Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Years' purchase of the land revenue.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue.	Average price per acre of cultivated area.	Years' purchase of the land revenue.
		Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dhaka.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	458	240	169	48	70	124	63	46	44	274	137	76	63	114
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	463	250	179	78	108	310	166	116	50	330	151	92	101	166
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	760	349	289	104	126	440	223	165	69	359	166	98	146	247
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	555	277	211	79	104	283	146	106	58	318	151	89	104	178
Boi.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	204	98	35	37	106	110	46	16	26	495	234	60	29	113
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	336	174	60	43	126	216	111	41	38	576	256	74	39	135
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	327	176	57	54	168	236	144	33	38	398	183	47	67	257
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	284	147	50	46	136	183	97	30	36	490	225	61	42	157
Barot.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	37	34	25	53	72	15	15	11	38	51	45	25	81	144
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	60	56	37	81	122	33	31	21	61	71	56	26	129	281
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	73	57	39	81	117	59	52	34	63	98	60	19	141	441
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	56	48	33	74	106	35	32	21	59	72	53	23	118	268
Total Tahsil.	Average of 7 years from 1886-87 to 1892-93.	2,875	1,643	1,690	54	53	873	526	571	40	1,858	845	586	55	79
	Average of 6 years from 1893-94 to 1898-99.	2,866	1,783	1,826	74	72	1,848	1,148	1,114	51	2,027	10,062	659	70	113
	Average of 6 years from 1899-00 to 1904-05.	3,316	1,763	1,904	101	93	2,353	1,422	1,224	69	1,695	899	622	137	198
	Average of 19 years from 1886-87 to 1904-05.	3,011	1,725	1,801	76	72	1,648	1,005	949	57	1,860	931	620	85	128

Statement No. VI.

ABSTRACT OF OWNERSHIP, MORTGAGES, SALES AND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

PART I.—TENURES AND OWNERSHIP.

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Year.	3 Description of tenures.		4 Detail of main tribes.	5 Number of jamabandi holdings.	6 Number of full proprietors and share-holders.	7 Number of malik qabzás.	8 Total number of proprietors.	9 Area. Total.	10 Area. Of which cultivated.	11 Revenue.
									Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
DHANGAR.	New measurements.	Zamíndári	3	Awáns	435	309	69	398	2,135	1,462	1,426
				Bibs	2	...	1	1	4	3	4
		Pattidrái ...	15	Dhunds	8	1	6	7	18	11	17
				Gakkhars	20	12	...	12	55	35	38
		Bhaiachára	16	Gujars	240	155	33	188	1,039	698	563
				Karráls	18	47	...	47	382	108	86
				Qureshis	3	..	3	3	40	31	24
				Maliárs	5	2	1	3	7	7	5
				Mughals	7	2	7	9	15	14	14
				Patháns	2,986	1,846	267	2,113	25,008	12,433	11,363
				Tanolís	23	13	9	22	58	50	45
				Sayads	98	51	109	160	389	261	268
				Turks	2	5	2	7	2	1	1
				Brahman Sikhs ...	4	4	...	4	19	14	9
				Other Sikhs and Hindús	259	86	100	186	1,517	1,034	847
				Miscellaneous	184	106	95	201	599	384	365
				Shámilat-deh	56	...	...	...	10,177	1,028	242
				Abádi-deh	38	...	...	...	159	...	...
				Government	13	...	...	...	105	1	...
		Total ...	34	Total ...	3,801	2,639	722	3,361	41,728	17,575	15,317
ASH.	Measurements.	Zamíndári	1	Awáns	516	230	88	318	2,425	1,724	1,119
				Dhunds	42	19	9	28	191	159	124
		Pattidári ...	11	Gakkhars	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
				Gujars	40	10	15	25	86	61	34
		Baiachára	10	Karráls	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
				Qureshis	14	4	9	13	82	43	42
				Mughals	6	...	10	10	57	35	16
				Path//áns	4,620	2,739	217	2,956	27,874	14,968	10,989
				Swáthís	3	1	1	2	6	6	6
				Tanolís	69	30	17	47	200	163	147

PART II.—SALES SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT AND AREA NOW UNDER MORTGAGE.

Assessment Circle.	12 To whom transferred.	13 Sales since last Settlement. Area sold. Total.	14 Of which cultivated.	15 Percentage of total cultivated area.	16 Average price per cultivated acre.	17 Area under mortgage. Area. Total.	18 Of which cultivated.	19 Percentage of total cultivated area.	20 Average price per cultivated acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac.	Rs.
DHANGAR.	To agriculturists...	1,767	965	5·5	61	2,322	1,478	8·4	62
	To non-agriculturists. Hindús ...	477	461	2·6	72	635	464	2·6	79
	To non-agriculturists. Muhammadans.	154	134	·8	66	552	402	2·3	69
	To non-agriculturists. Total ...	631	595	3·4	71	1,187	866	4·9	75
	Grand Total ...	2,398	1,560	8·9	65	3,509	2,344	13·3	67
ASH.	To agriculturists ...	1,777	1,020	5·2	147	3,776	2,643	13·5	97
	To non-agriculturists. Hindús ...	265	238	1·2	312	711	560	2·8	146

PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

Assessment Circle.	21 Detail.	22 Number of assignees and jágirdárs.	23 Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	24 Jama. Total assessment of land assigned.	25 Jama. Amount thereof assigned.	26 Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land but by cash allotment of the total assessment, excluding nazrána column 27.	27 Nazrána annually paid by assignees.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DHANGAR.	In perpetuity with conditions.	6	1,774	511	506	341	...
	For life	3	...	..	...	55	...
	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Up to the time of Settlement.	44	1	2	2	619	...
	Total ...	53	1,775	513	508	1,015	...
ASH.	In perpetuity with conditions.	5	2,176	751	691	396	...
	For life	7	...	...	...	102	...

NEW			Sayads	219	75	168	243	1,105	654	51
			Turks	37	10	8	18	50	43	3
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	257	7	243	250	346	300	27
			Miscellaneous	259	62	171	233	497	364	24
			Shámilat-deh	20	...	...	...	5,113	1,111	130
			Abádi-deh	21	...	...	...	201	2	...
			Government	13	1	...	1	1,629	8	...
	Total ...	22	Total ...	6,138	3,168	958	4,146	39,864	19,643	13,671
TANAWAL. NEW MEASUREMENTS.	Zamindári	22	Awáns	2,504	1,934	300	2,234	15,381	5,610	4,458
			Dhunds	270	213	31	244	1,234	285	423
	Pattidári ...	49	Gakkhars	282	209	10	210	527	244	215
			Gujars	253	198	10	208	1,694	559	433
	Bhaiachára	73	Karráls	1	...	1	1	5	1	1
			Qureshís	10	1	...	1	42	9	16
			Maliárs	15	11	6	17	41	15	43
			Mughals	90	74	26	100	586	194	183
			Patháns	211	151	43	194	7,040	2,925	1,326
			Swáthis	4	..	4	4	4	...	1
			Tanolis	5,121	3,443	249	3,692	43,366	13,525	12,366
			Sayads	411	362	105	467	2,602	794	749
			Turks	95	54	25	79	2,569	1,171	512
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	131	75	44	119	592	369	371
			Miscellaneous	421	333	76	409	799	430	437
			Shámilat-deh	122	...	...	...	19,019	2,017	6
			Abádi-deh	136	...	...	...	323	...	...
			Government	38	...	...	...	663	...	...
	Total ...	144	Total	10,115	7,049	930	7,979	96,487	28,152	21,534
NARA LORA—(a) NILAN. NEW MEASUREMENTS.	Zamindári	...	Awáns	15	11	2	13	7[illegible]	40	31
	Pattidári ...	8	Gujars	37	26	3	29	455	131	242
	Bhaiachára	11	Karráls	525	286	70	356	4,665	1,759	1,946
			Patháns	362	477	59	536	5,684	1,556	1,897
			Sayads	63	51	7	58	299	202	263
			Brahman Sikhs	104	51	14	65	375	180	227
			Miscellaneous	137	95	43	138	1,042	320	280
			Shámilat-deh	17	...	...	...	3,929	165	...
			Abádi-deh	20	...	...	...	36	...	...
			Government	3	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Total ...	19	Total ...	1,283	997	198	1,195	16,570	4,359	4,986
ASH LORA—(b) DHAN. NEW MEASUREMENTS.	Zamindári	..	Gujars	81	67	11	78	168	74	86
	Pattidári ..	6	Karráls	515	404	90	494	6,292	2,693	2,425
	Bhaiachára	3	Sayads	9	7	1	8	200	85	67
			Brahman Sikhs	54	38	2	40	455	122	188
			Miscellaneous	165	154	76	230	282	249	246
			Shámilat-deh	11	...	...	...	4,183	292	8
			Abádi-deh	9	...	...	...	19	...	...
			Government	4	...	...	...	36	...	...
	Total ..	9	Total ...	848	670	180	850	11,635	3,515	3,020

To non-agricul[turists]	Muhammadans	337	270	1·4	218	1,605	1,228	6·3	111
	Total ...	602	508	2·6	262	2,316	1,788	9·1	122
Grand Total ...		2,379	1,528	7·8	186	6,092	4,431	22·6	107
To agriculturists		5,671	2,421	8·6	62	7,073	2,612	9·3	87
To non-agriculturists	Hindús ...	275	229	·8	199	1,777	1,028	3·6	90
	Muhammadans	254	143	·5	71	986	510	1·8	7[illegible]
	Total	529	372	1·3	150	2,763	1,538	5·4	84
Grand Total ...		6,200	2,793	9·9	74	9,836	4,150	14·7	85
To agriculturists		930	327	7·5	79	597	256	5·9	114
To non-agriculturists	Hindús ...	62	37	·9	236	157	86	2	186
	Muhammadans	1	1	...	80	21	14	·3	111
	Total ...	63	38	·9	232	178	100	2·3	176
Grand Total ...		993	365	8·4	95	775	356	8·2	132
To agriculturists		402	290	8·3	72	220	181	5·2	69
To non-agriculturists	Hindús ...	7	5	·1	70	16	16	·5	167
	Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	27	10	·3	148
	Total ...	7	5	·1	70	43	26	·8	159
Grand Total ...		409	295	8·4	72	263	207	6·	80

At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up to the time of Settlement.	28	...	...	...	698	...
Total ...	40	2,176	751	691	1,196	...
In perpetuity with conditions.	6	12,230	3,930	3,930	600	...
For life	14	3,162	714	421	132	...
At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up to the time of Settlement.	37	907	240	143	268	97
Total ...	57	16,299	4,884	4,494	1,000	97
In perpetuity with conditions.	3	1,494	782	725	503	...
For life	5	38	40	40	81	...
At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up to the time of Settlement.	27	...	...	...	134	...
Total ...	35	1,532	822	765	718	...
In perpetuity with conditions.	4	4,478	1,236	1,236	135	...
For life	13	384	240	240	251	...
At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up to the time of Settlement.	10	...	...	...	81	...
Total ...	27	4,862	1,476	1,476	467	...

STATEMENT No. VI—*continued.*

PART I.—TENURES AND OWNERSHIP.

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Year.	3 Description of tenures.		4 Detail of main tribes.	5 Number of jamabandi holdings.	6 Number of full proprietors and share-holders.	7 Number of malik qabzas.	8 Total number of proprietors.	9 Area. Total.	10 Area. Of which cultivated.	11 Revenue.
									Acres.	Acres.	Re.
NARA LORA—(c) LORA.	New measurements.	Zamindári	3	Awáns	4	1	8	9	16	10	13
				Dhunds	1,340	784	101	885	5,894	3,434	3,689
		Pattidári ...	10	Gakkhars	6	...	11	11	9	7	8
				Gujars	13	1	20	21	10	8	9
		Bhaiachára	17	Karráls	310	203	14	217	1,860	755	752
				Qureshís	72	94	11	105	852	287	480
				Maliárs	2	...	5	5	2	2	1
				Patháns	2	...	2	2	4	2	2
				Sayads	82	71	37	108	2,245	595	494
				Brahman Sikhs	61	42	19	61	106	68	80
				Other Sikhs and Hindús	48	26	18	44	171	75	78
				Miscellaneous	169	83	73	156	668	377	306
				Shamilat-deh	26	...	...	...	12,394	722	...
				Abádí-deh	30	...	...	...	69	...	...
				Government	4	...	...	...	19	...	...
		Total ...	30	Total ...	2,169	1,305	319	1,624	24,259	6,342	5,912
TOTAL NARA LORA.	New measurements.	Zamíndári	3	Awáns	19	12	16	22	95	56	44
				Dhunds	1,340	784	101	885	5,894	3,434	3,689
		Pattidári ...	24	Gakkhars	6	...	11	11	9	7	8
				Gujars	131	94	34	128	633	213	337
		Bhaiachára	31	Karráls	1,350	893	174	1,067	12,817	5,207	5,123
				Qureshís	72	94	11	105	852	287	480
				Maliárs	2	...	5	5	2	2	1
				Patháns	364	477	61	538	5,688	1,558	1,899
				Sayads	154	129	45	174	2,744	882	924
				Brahman Sikhs	219	131	35	166	936	370	495
				Other Sikhs and Hindús	48	26	18	44	171	75	78
				Miscellaneous	471	332	192	524	1,932	946	832
				Shámilat-deh	54	...	...	...	20,506	1,179	8
				Abádí-deh	59	...	...	...	124	...	...
				Government	11	...	...	...	61	...	...
		Total ...	58	Total ...	4,300	2,972	697	3,669	52,464	14,216	13,918

PART II.—SALES SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT AND AREA NOW UNDER MORTGAGE.

Assessment Circle.	12 To whom transferred.	13 Sales since last Settlement. Area sold. Total.	14 Of which cultivated.	15 Percentage of total cultivated area.	16 Average price per cultivated acre.	17 Area under mortgage. Area. Total.	18 Of which cultivated.	19 Percentage of total cultivated area.	20 Average price per cultivated acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac.	Rs.
NARA LORA—(c) LORA.	To agriculturists	1,166	679	10·7	71	495	316	5·	75
	To non-agriculturists. Hindús ...	64	33	·5	70	156	120	1·9	68
	To non-agriculturists. Muhammadans.	66	48	·8	61	42	32	·5	43
	To non-agriculturists. Total ...	130	81	1·3	65	198	152	2·4	63
	Grand Total ..	1,296	760	12·	70	693	468	7·4	71
TOTAL NARA LORA.	To agriculturists	2,498	1,296	9·1	73	1,312	753	5·3	87
	To non-Agriculturists. Hindús ...	133	73	·5	152	329	222	1·6	121
	To non-Agriculturists. Muhammadans.	67	49	·4	62	90	56	·4	79
	To non-Agriculturists. Total ...	200	124	·9	116	419	278	2·0	113
	Grand Total ...	2,698	1,420	10·0	77	1,731	1,031	7·3	94

PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

Assessment Circle.	21 Detail.	22 Number of assignees and jágírdárs.	23 Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	24 Jama. Total assessment of land assigned.	25 Jama. Amount thereof assigned.	26 Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land but by cash allotment of the total assessment, excluding nazrána column 27.	27 Nazrána annually paid by assignees.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NARA LORA—(c) LORA.	In perpetuity with conditions.	4	3,616	899	884	10	...
	For life.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Up to the time of Settlement.	16	...	...	...	222	...
	Total ...	20	3,616	899	884	232	...
TOTAL NARA LORA.	In perpetuity with conditions.	11	9,588	2,917	2,845	648	...
	For life	18	422	280	280	332	...
	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Up to the time of Settlement.	53	...	...	...	437	...
	Total ...	82	10,010	3,197	2,125	1,417	...

DHAKA. New measurements.	Zamíndari	3	Awáns	1,545	1,145	53	1,198	8,863	3,585	1,384	To agriculturists	5,957	2,315	9·8	97	4,653	1,964	8·3	84	In perpetuity with conditions.	3	19,333	2,139	1,969	100	170
			Bibs	263	227	13	240	1,522	565	247																
	Pattídari ...	17	Dhunds	2,921	1,677	152	1,829	12,152	4,933	2,894																
			Gakkhars	1	...	1	1	1	1	...																
	Bhaiachára	37	Gujars	292	153	173	326	2,113	619	286																
			Karráls	3,834	2,469	138	2,607	15,536	6,820	3,472	To non-agriculturists: Hindús ...	156	80	·3	193	1,274	742	3·1	109	For life	2	303	27	27	8	...
			Qureshís	54	32	87	119	167	60	48																
			Mughals	13	...	20	20	41	17	0																
			Patháns	729	896	84	480	9,382	3,029	1,485	Muhammadans.	167	76	·3	83	638	279	1·2	120	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	....	...	..	...
			Sarárás	4	..	4	4	2	2	1																
			Tanolís	99	61	2	63	384	177	109																
			Sayads	69	14	66	80	649	256	131																
			Turks	101	60	22	82	549	285	206																
			Brahman Sikhs	183	38	103	141	629	193	67																
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	110	16	85	101	339	119	72	Total ...	323	156	·6	140	1,912	1,021	4·3	112	Up to the time of Settlement.	39	...	...	...	642	...
			Miscellaneous	164	18	142	160	349	151	80																
			Shámilat-deh	58	...	..	...	33,956	2,849	35																
			Abádi-deh	60	...	...	...	97	...	.																
			Government	15	...	..	...	113	..	...																
	Total	57	Total ...	10,515	6,306	1,145	7,451	86,844	23,691	10,517	Grand Total ...	6,280	2,471	10·4	100	6,565	2,985	12·6	94	Total ...	44	19,636	2,166	1,996	750	170
BOI. New measurements.	Zamíndari	..	Awáns	394	242	67	309	2,118	1,024	264	To agriculturists	7,245	3,572	22·3	36	1,405	689	4·3	58	In perpetuity with conditions.	1	37,885	3,359	2,804	...	555
			Bambás	60	11	1	12	1,567	775	365																
	Pattidari ...	29	Bibs	7	...	7	7	10	8	4																
			Dhunds	758	466	98	564	5,077	2,095	412																
	Bhaiachára	...	Gakkhars	70	28	5	33	444	227	31																
			Gujars	118	9	113	122	525	232	60	To non-agriculturists: Hindús ...	81	51	·3	90	276	149	·9	75	For life	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karráls	931	577	51	628	7,450	3,315	646																
			Qureshís	23	...	17	17	34	13	5																
			Mughals	5	..	3	3	6	5	2																
			Patháns	1	...	1	1	7	1	1																
			Sárárás	2,831	1,608	130	1,738	13,920	7,207	1,394	Muhammadans.	1,426	613	3·8	35	544	295	1·8	62	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Swáthís	10	...	7	7	19	14	3																
			Tanolís	2	...	2	2	7	3	3																
			Sayads	172	84	109	193	925	363	101																
			Brahman Sikhs	1	..	1	1	1	1	..																
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	28	...	23	23	84	50	13																
			Miscellaneous	108	19	98	117	701	355	55	Total ...	1,507	664	4·1	39	820	444	2·7	67	Up to the time of Settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shamilát-deh	29	...	...	...	4,908	315	...																
			Abádi-deh	29	...	...	...	39	...	...																
			Government	14	...	...	...	43	...	...																
	Total ...	29	Total ...	5,591	3,044	733	3,777	37,885	16,003	3,359	Grand Total ...	8,752	4,236	26·4	37	2,225	1,133	7	61	Total ...	1	37,885	3,359	2,804	...	555
BAROT. New measurements.	Zamíndari	...	Awáns	15	...	13	13	13	7	7	To agriculturists	1,469	860	6·8	124	414	257	2	93	In perpetuity with conditions.	2	...	...	...	·32	...
			Dhúnds	3,398	1,577	535	2,112	16,038	9,093	4,889																
	Pattidari ...	9	Gakkhars	34	...	11	11	26	18	7																
			Gujars	7	...	9	9	6	3	1	To non-agriculturists: Hindús ...	2	2	·01	129	37	30	·2	103	For life	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaiachára	6	Karráls	1	...	1	1	2	1	2																
			Qureshís	3	...	5	5	1	1	...																
			Mughals	1	1	...	1	1	1	1																
			Sayads	30	1	19	20	65	21	7	Muhammadans.	34	20	·2	135	60	41	·4	55	At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Turks	3	...	3	3	2	2	...																
			Brahman Sikhs	17	...	4	4	20	11	3																
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	37	...	16	16	38	15	7																
			Miscellaneous	163	16	115	131	164	108	32										Up to the time of Settlement.	26	...	...	...	180	...
			Shámilát-deh	15	...	...	...	21,469	3,359	...	Total ...	36	22	·2	135	97	71	·6	75							
			Abádi-deh	15	...	...	...	52	...	...																
			Government	9	...	...	...	67	...	...																
	Total	15	Total ...	3,748	1,595	731	2,326	37,964	12,640	4,956	Grand Total ...	1,505	882	7	124	511	328	2·6	89	Total ...	28	...	...	...	212	...

STATEMENT No. VI—*concluded.*

PART I.—TENURES AND OWNERSHIP.

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Year.	3 Description of tenures.	4 Detail of main tribes.	5 Number of jamabandi holdings.	6 Number of full proprietors and share-holders.	7 Number of malik qabzas.	8 Total number of proprietors.	9 Area. Total.	10 Area. Of which cultivated.	11 Revenue.
								Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
TOTAL TAHSIL.	NEW MEASUREMENTS.	Zamíndari... 32	Awáns	5,428	3,872	620	4,492	31,030	13,468	8,702
			Bambas	60	11	1	12	1,567	775	365
		Pattidari ... 154	Bibs	272	227	21	248	1,536	596	255
			Dhunds	8,737	4,737	932	5,669	40,604	20,010	12,448
		Bhaiachára 173	Gakkhars	414	240	39	279	1,063	533	299
			Gujars	1,081	619	387	1,006	6,096	2,385	1,714
			Karráls	6,136	3,986	366	4,352	36,193	15,453	9,331
			Qureshis	179	131	132	263	1,218	444	615
			Maliárs	23	13	12	25	50	24	49
			Mughals	122	77	66	143	706	266	222
			Patháns	8,311	5,609	673	6,282	74,999	34,928	27,063
			Saráras	2,835	1,608	134	1,742	13,922	7,209	1,395
			Swáthís	17	1	12	13	29	20	10
			Tanolís	5,313	3,547	279	3,826	44,015	13,918	12,664
			Sayads	1,153	716	621	1,337	8,479	3,231	2,693
			Turks	238	129	60	189	3,172	1,502	751
			Brahman Sikhs	424	173	143	316	1,6[illegible]5	589	574
			Other Sikhs and Hindús	870	210	529	739	3,087	1,962	1,659
			Miscellaneous	1,770	886	889	1,775	5,041	2,738	2,042
			Shámilat-deh	354	...	...	...	115,148	11,858	421
			Abádi-deh	358	..	...	...	995	2	...
			Government	113	1	...	1	2,681	9	...
		Total 359	Total ...	44,208	26,793	5,916	32,709	393,236	131,920	83,272

PART II.—SALES SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT AND AREA NOW UNDER MORTGAGE.

12 To whom transferred.	13 Sales since last Settlement. Area sold. Total.	14 Of which cultivated.	15 Percentage of total cultivated area.	16 Average price per cultivated acre.	17 Area under mortgage. Area. Total.	18 Of which cultivated	19 Percentage of total cultivated area.	20 Average price per cultivated acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.
To agriculturists...	26,384	12,449	9·4	74	20,955	10,396	7·9	84
To non-agriculturists. Hindús ...	1,389	1,136	·9	163	5,030	3,195	2·4	104
To non-agriculturists. Muhammadans.	2,439	1,305	1·	85	4,475	2,811	2·1	92
To non-agriculturists. Total ...	3,828	2,441	1·9	121	9,514	6,006	4·5	99
Grand Total ...	30,212	14,890	11·3	81	30,469	16,402	12·4	89

PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

21 Detail.	22 Number of assignees and jagirdars.	23 Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	24 Jama. Total assessment of land assigned.	25 Jama. Amount thereof assigned.	26 Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land but by cash allotment of the total assessment, excluding nazrana, column 27.	27 Nazrana annually paid by assignees.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In perpetuity with conditions.	34	82,986	13,607	12,745	2,117	725
For life	44	3,887	1,021	728	629	...
At pleasure of Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up to the time of Settlement.	227	908	242	145	2,844	97
Total ...	305	87,781	14,870	13,618	5,590	822

STATEMENT No. VII.

ABSTRACT OF CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

Statement No. VII.

ABSTRACT OF CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.						
						With right of occupancy.			Without right of occupancy.			
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Total cultivated by owners.	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	Total held by tenants paying rents.
Dhangar.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	2,738	1,093	..	...	576	222	...	628	219	1,645
		Area	17,062	10,458	...	...	2,760	1,278	...	1,785	781	6,604
	New measurements.	Holdings	9,122	4,032	411	...	1,690	386	18	730	1,855	4,679
		Area	17,575	9,056	518	...	2,802	984	15	1,114	3,086	8,001
Rash.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	3,659	1,881	8	...	623	41	...	863	243	1,770
		Area	17,574	12 275	7	...	2,465	104	..	2,146	577	5,292
	New measurements.	Holdings	12,114	5,804	923	...	1,803	71	...	824	2,689	5,387
		Area	19,643	10,882	526	...	3,153	162	...	1,245	3,675	8,235

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Detail of *batai* paying tenants without right of occupancy.							
		Rents in kind.						
Assessment Circle.	Detail by soils.	Zabti rents.	Half produce or more.	Two-fifths and less than half.	One-third and less than two-fifths.	Less than one-third.	By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.
Dhangar.	Bagh	...	14	3	...	...	...	17
	Bahardi abi, bari abi, hotar.	...	119	33	28	12	...	192
	Barangar and gharera abi	...	34	34	5	10	...	83
	Total irrigated ...	...	167	70	33	22	...	292
	Bari	...	129	114	19	11	...	273
	Kund, maira I	...	493	627	291	51	...	1,462
	Maira II	...	109	312	208	28	...	652
	Rakkar, kalsi	...	102	207	74	24	...	407
	Total unirrigated ...	...	833	1,260	587	114	...	2,794
	Grand Total ...	...	1,000	1,330	620	136	...	3,086
Rash.	Hotar	...	98	21	2	...	...	121
	Other abi	...	123	8	1	...	...	132
	Total irrigated ...	...	221	29	3	...	...	253
	Bari	...	256	50	14	1	8	329
	Bela	...	291	41	2	1	9	344
	Kund, maira	...	1,562	638	113	28	32	2,373
	Rakkar, kalsi	...	164	113	82	7	10	376
	Total unirrigated ...	...	2,273	842	211	37	59	3,422
	Grand Total ...	...	2,494	871	214	37	59	3,675

TANAWAL.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	4,336	2,321	17	...	305	375	...	433	385	1,998
		Area	21,372	13,418	17	...	3,869	1,493	...	1,492	1,083	7,937
	New measurements.	Holdings	17,893	10,607	911	9	2,690	866	26	523	2,061	6,375
		Area	28,152	17,623	482	3	4,785	1,533	64	873	2,786	10,047
NARA LORA—(a) NILAN.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	1,540	475	...	...	573	37	...	409	55	1,074
		Area	4,178	1,618	...	...	1,740	66	...	629	125	2,560
	New measurements.	Holdings	3,772	1,633	189	79	1,480	43	...	217	131	1,950
		Area	4,359	2,005	104	142	1,738	40	...	210	114	2,250
NARA LORA—(b) DHAN.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	852	294	...	...	106	198	...	92	162	558
		Area	2,784	1,474	...	...	310	445	..	215	340	1,310
	New measurements.	Holdings	2,295	1,179	148	...	271	295	...	77	325	968
		Area	3,515	1,820	178	...	418	365	...	134	600	1,517

TANAWAL.							
Bagh	...	14	...	1	..	...	15
Other abi	...	79	5	3	2	1	90
Total irrigated ...	...	93	5	4	2	1	105
Bari	...	166	46	44	33	...	289
Kundor negar	...	79	12	21	...	...	112
Other kund and maira I	...	135	40	75	20	...	270
Maira II	...	526	97	183	34	...	840
Rakkar	...	294	97	304	45	1	741
Kalsi	...	154	53	171	50	1	429
Total unirrigated ...	...	1,354	345	798	182	2	2,681
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,447	350	802	184	3	2,786
NARA LORA—(a) NILAN.							
Hotar	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
Other abi	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Total irrigated .	...	...	1	..	3	..	4
Bari	...	11	1	...	17	.	29
Kund, bela, maira ...	...	23	5	1	30	...	59
Rakkar, kalsi	...	4	2	...	16	...	22
Total unirrigated .	...	38	8	1	63	...	110
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	38	9	1	66	...	114
NARA LORA—(b) DHAN.							
Hotar	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
Other abi	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Total irrigated ...	...	...	7	1	...	...	8
Bari	...	10	40	23	7	...	80
Kund, bela, maira ...	...	26	227	120	4	...	377
Rakkar, kalsi	...	3	50	80	2	...	135
Total unirrigated ...	...	39	317	223	13	...	592
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	39	324	224	13	...	600

STATEMENT No. VII—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.							DETAIL OF *batai* PAYING TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.							
						With right of occupancy.			*Without right of occupancy.*						*Rents in kind.*					
Assessment circle.	Year.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Total cultivated by owners.	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent.	Paying at revenue rate with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	Total held by tenants paying rents.	Detail by soils.	Zabti rents.	Half produce or more.	Two-fifths and les than half.	One-third and less than two-fifths.	Less than one-third.	By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.
NARA LORA—(c) LORA.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	2,396	537	...	...	457	471	...	349	582	1,859								
		Area	5,553	1,818	...	...	1,168	978	...	638	951	3,735								
	New measurements.	Holdings	5,599	1,836	347	...	1,302	522	2	298	1,292	3,416	Hotar	...	113	3	1	...	...	117
													Other abi	...	11	...	8	...	...	19
													Total irrigated ...	...	124	3	9	...	...	136
		Area	6,342	2,375	178	...	1,670	691	3	275	1,150	3,789	Bari	...	231	7	2	1	...	241
													Kund, bela, maira ...	...	429	10	14	...	...	453
													Rakkar, kalsi	...	297	15	6	2	1	321
													Total unirrigated ...	...	957	32	22	3	1	1,015
													GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,081	35	31	3	1	1,151
TOTAL NARA LORA.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	4,797	1,306	...	...	1,136	706	...	850	799	3,491								
		Area	12,515	4,910	.	...	3,218	1,489	...	1,482	1,416	7,605								
	New measurements.	Holdings	11,666	4,648	684	79	3,053	860	2	592	1,748	6,334	Hotar	...	113	9	2	1	...	125
													Other abi	...	11	2	8	2	...	23
													Total irrigated ...	..	124	11	10	3	...	148
		Area	14,216	6,200	460	142	3,826	1,102	3	619	1,864	7,556	Bari	...	252	48	25	25	...	350
													Kund, bela, maira ...	...	478	242	135	34	...	889
													Rakkar, kalsi	...	304	67	86	20	1	478
													Total unirrigated ...	...	1,034	357	246	79	1	1,717
													GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,158	368	256	82	1	1,865

Circle												
Dhaka.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	7,360	3,347	4	...	1,016	843	...	976	1,174	4,609
		Area	17,070	10,292	2	...	2,328	1,360	...	1,444	1,644	6,776
	New measurements.	Holdings	19,709	10,683	1,311	17	1,953	737	21	1,439	3,548	7,715
		Area	23,691	14,515	712	9	2,697	835	4	1,194	3,725	8,464
Boi.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	2,395	1,867	47	...	170	51	...	114	146	481
		Area	13,065	11,218	124	..	789	188	...	350	419	1,746
	New measurements.	Holdings	7,709	5,436	422	...	436	24	1	118	1,272	1,851
		Area	16,003	12,139	493	...	731	56	1	207	2,376	3,371
Bakot.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	2,054	718	59	...	728	35	...	358	156	1,277
		Area	9,604	5,388	61	...	3,102	44	...	806	203	4,155
	New measurements.	Holdings	10,503	4,409	1,350	...	1,933	132	...	1,690	989	4,744
		Area	12,640	4,797	1,395	...	3,070	167	...	2,391	820	6,448
Total Tahsil.	Last Settlement.	Holdings	27,339	12,533	135	...	5,054	2,273	...	4,222	3,122	14,671
		Area	108,285	67,959	211	...	18,531	5,956	...	9,505	6,123	40,115
	New measurements.	Holdings	88,716	45,619	6,012	105	13,758	3,076	68	5,916	14,162	37,085
		Area	131,920	75,212	4,586	157	21,064	4,839	87	7,643	18,332	52,122

Circle								
Dhaka.	Abi	...	217	17	3	...	..	237
	Bari	...	653	47	31	13	23	76
	Kund, maira	...	849	78	71	11	24	1,033
	Rakkar	...	400	29	16	8	9	462
	Kalsi	...	782	90	112	37	204	1,225
	Total unirrigated ...	...	2,684	244	230	69	260	3,487
	Grand Total ...	...	2,901	261	233	69	260	3,724
Boi.	Abi	...	72	1	5	...	1	79
	Bari	...	260	18	11	20	10	319
	Kund, maira	...	237	11	5	25	4	282
	Rakkar	...	155	2	13	7[illegible]	3	248
	Kalsi	...	631	5	49	730	24	1,448
	Total unirrigated ...	...	1,283	36	78	85[illegible]	41	2,297
	Grand Total ...	...	1,355	37	83	859	42	2,376
Bakot.	Abi	...	177	5	14	1	3	200
	Bari	...	70	...	8	2	8	88
	Kund, maira	...	114	...	31	22	10	177
	Rakkar	...	55	...	18	11	1	85
	Kalsi	...	132	2	67	50	19	270
	Total unirrigated ...	...	371	2	124	85	38	620
	Grand Total ...	...	548	7	138	86	41	820
Total Tahsil.	Irrigated	...	1,071	138	72	28	5	1,314
	Bari	...	1,786	323	152	105	49	2,415
	Kund, bela, maira ...	...	4,873	2,098	1,130	254	79	8,434
	Rakkar, kalsi	...	3,173	665	992	1,066	273	6,169
	Total unirrigated ...	...	9,832	3,086	2,274	1,425	401	17,018
	Grand Total ...	...	10,903	3,224	2,346	1,453	406	18,332

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. VII.

DETAIL OF CASH RENTS.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
	A.—CASH RENTS PAID BY OCCUPANCY TENANTS.					B.—CASH RENTS PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.												REMARKS.					
						Separate soil rents.			Lump rents.					Total result.				LAST SETTLEMENT.					
																		With right of occupancy.			Without right of occupancy.		
Assessment Circle. Year.	Soil.	Area.	Total cash rent.	Rate per acre.	Rate per acre of each soil according to ratio in column 15.	Area.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Total rent.	Ratio.	Total rent on each soil according to ratio.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Percentage of cultivated area.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rents.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rents.	Rate per acre.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DHANGAR. New measurements.	Bagh ..	26	...	...	11 12 0	3	65 0 0	21 11 0	9	...	32	111 0 0	12 5 0	12	5	176 0 0	14 8 0	2,760	3,096 0 0	1 7 0	1,785	2,399 0 0	1 6 0
	Bahardi abi, bari abi, hotar.	123	...	...	5 14 0	8	84 0 0	10 8 0	19	...	16	117 0 0	6 3 0	27	3	201 0 0	7 7 0						
	Barangar and gharera abi.	7	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	8	9 0 0	3 1 0	3	1	9 0 0	3 1 0						
	Total irrigated	156	4,095 0 0	1 7 0	...	11	149 0 0	13 9 0	31	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	42	2	386 0 0	9 3 0						
	Bari ...	385	...	...	2 15 0	16	85 0 0	5 5 0	78	...	8	241 0 0	3 1 0	94	5	326 0 0	3 7 0						
	Kand, maira I	687	...	...	1 2 0	155	269 0 0	1 12 0	280	..	3	324 0 0	1 3 0	435	6	593 0 0	1 6 0						
	" maira II	774	...	...	0 12 0	91	111 0 0	1 4 0	137	...	2	98 0 0	0 12 0	228	6	209 0 0	0 15 0						
	Rakkar, kalsi	800	...	...	0 12 0	97	123 0 0	1 4 0	233	...	2	180 0 0	0 12 0	330	10	303 0 0	0 15 0						
	Total unirrigated.	2,646	...	...	...	359	588 0 0	1 10 0	728	...	...	...	...	1,087	7	1,431 0 0	1 5 0						
	Grand Total	2,802	...	...	...	370	737 0 0	2 0 0	759	...	..	...	...	1,129	6	1,817 0 0	1 10 0						
RASH. New measurements.	Hotar ...	54	...	...	1 10 0	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	17	...	5	57 0 0	3 6 0	18	6	60 0 0	3 5 0	2,465	2,968 0 0	1 3 0	2,146	2,545 0 0	1 3 0
	Other abi ...	137	...	...	1 10 0	12	40 0 0	3 5 0	3	...	5	10 0 0	3 5 0	15	2	50 0 0	3 5 0						
	Total irrigated	191	3,372 0 0	1 1 0	...	13	43 0 0	3 5 0	20	2,256 0 0	...	...	...	33	3	110 0 0	3 5 0						
	Bari	385	...	...	1 15 0	15	113 0 0	7 9 0	89	...	6	372 0 0	4 3 0	104	5	485 0 0	4 11 0						
	Bela	40	...	...	1 10 0	6	30 0 0	5 0 0	38	...	5	128 0 0	3 6 0	44	2	158 0 0	3 9 0						
	Kund, maira	1,677	...	...	1 0 0	143	355 0 0	2 8 0	640	...	3	1,339 0 0	2 1 0	783	7	1,694 0 0	2 3 0						
	Rakkar, kalsi	860	...	...	0 11 0	32	73 0 0	2 5 0	249	...	2	350 0 0	1 6 0	281	9	423 0 0	1 8 0						
	Total unirrigated.	2,962	...	...	...	196	571 0 0	2 15 0	1,016	...	...	...	...	1,212	6	2,760 0 0	2 4 0						
	Grand Total	3,153	...	...	...	209	614 0 0	2 15 0	1,036	...	...	...	...	1,245	6	2,870 0 0	2 5 0						

TANAWAT. New measurements.	Bagh ...	64	...	...	13 3 0	1	49 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	32	...	...	1	1	49 0 0	49 0 0	3,869	5,257 6 6	1 6 0	1,492	2,055 15 0	1 6 0
	Other abi ...	82	...	...	4 1 0	3	31 0 0	10 5 0	3	...	10	15 0 0	5 0 0	6	1	46 0 0	7 11 0						
	Total irrigated	146	6,970 0 0	1 7 0	...	4	80 0 0	20 0 0	3	1,185 0 0	...	...	...	7	1	95 0 0	13 9 0						
	Bari ...	730	...	...	2 7 0	7	38 0 0	5 7 0	94	...	6	298 0 0	3 3 0	101	3	336 0 0	3 5 0						
	Kund ...	85	...	..	1 4 0	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	2	...	3	3 0 0	1 8 0	3		5 0 0	1 10 0						
	Maira ...	1,023	...	...	1 4 0	30	63 0 0	2 2 0	222	...	3	355 0 0	1 8 0	252	3	418 0 0	1 11 0						
	Rakkar ...	1,171	...	...	0 13 0	31	51 0 0	1 10 0	210	...	2	221 0 0	1 1 0	241	3	272 0 0	1 2 0						
	Kalsi ...	1,036	...	...	0 13 0	55	107 0 0	1 15 0	278	...	2	293 0 0	1 1 0	333	6	400 0 0	1 3 0						
	Total unirrigated.	4,645	...	...	...	124	261 0 0	2 2 0	806	...	...	...	...	930	4	1,431 0 0	1 9 0						
	Grand Total	4,791	...	...	...	128	341 0 0	2 11 0	809	...	...	...	..	937	3	1,526 0 0	1 10 0						
NARA LORA—(a) NILAN. New measurements.	Hotar ...	30	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	4	3 10 0	3 10 0	1	1	3 10 0	3 10 0	1,740	2,744 6 0	1 9 0	629	1,111 13 0	1 12 0
	Other abi ...	85	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0						
	Total irrigated	115	3,094 2 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	1	237 12 0	...	...	...	1		3 10 0	3 10 0						
	Bari ...	387	...	...	3 0 0	7	33 12 0	4 13 0	22	...	4	78 9 0	3 9 0	29	3	112 5 0	3 14 0						
	Kund, bela, maira.	736	...	...	1 8 0	18	32 7 0	1 13 0	55	...	2	97 10 0	1 12 0	73	4	136 1 0	1 13 0						
	Rakkar, kalsi	642	...	...	0 10 0	42	39 13 0	0 15 0	65	...	1	57 15 0	0 14 0	107	7	97 12 0	0 15 0						
	Total unirrigated.	1,765	...	...	...	67	106 0 0	1 9 0	142	...	...	...	...	209	5	340 2 0	1 10 0						
	Grand Total	1,880	..	...	...	67	106 0 0	1 9 0	143	..	...	...	...	210	6	348 12 0	1 10 2						
NARA LORA—(b) DHAN. New measurements.	Hotar ...	1	...	...	2 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.	...	3 5 0	310	413 10 0	1 5 0	215	187 2 0	0 14 0
	Other abi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..		...	...						
	Total irrigated	1	508 0 0	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	93 3 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	3 5 0						
	Bari ...	82	...	...	2 9 0	2	12 7 0	6 4 0	9	...	8	24 4 0	2 11 0	11	2	36 11 0	3 5 0						
	Kund, bela, maira.	232	...	...	1 0 0	25	29 0 0	1 3 0	48	...	3	55 8 0	1 3 0	73	4	84 8 0	1 3 0						
	Rakkar kalsi	103	...	...	0 11 0	23	21 8 0	0 15 0	27	...	2	13 7 0	0 8 0	50	6	34 15 0	0 11 0						
	Total unirrigated.	417	...	...	...	50	62 15 0	1 4 0	84	...	...	...	...	134	4	156 2 0	1 3 0						
	Grand Total	418	...	...	...	50	62 15 0	1 4 0	84	...	...	...	...	134	4	156 2 0	1 3 0						
NARA LORA—(c) LORA. New measurements.	Hotar ...	39	...	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	3	...	4	9 0 0	3 0 0	3	1	9 0 0	3 0 0	1,168	1,609 0 0	1 6 0	638	922 0 0	1 8 0
	Other abi ..	3	...	...	2 11 0	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	...	4	...	..	1	5	1 0 0	1 0 0						
	Total irrigate	42	3,271 0 0	1 14 0	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	3	375 0 0	..	...	...	4	1	10 0 0	2 8 0						
	Bari ...	416	...	...	2 11 0	29	111 0 0	3 13 0	36	...	4	103 0 0	2 14 0	65	4	214 0 0	3 5 0						
	Kund, bela, maira.	606	...	...	2 0 0	28	77 0 0	2 12 0	83	...	3	178 0 0	2 2 0	111	5	255 0 0	2 5 0						
	Rakkar, kalsi	606	...	...	1 6 0	38	86 0 0	2 4 0	60	...	2	85 0 0	1 7 0	98	5	171 0 0	1 13 0						
	Total unirrigated.	1,628	...	...	...	95	274 0 0	2 14 0	179	...	...	...	...	274	5	640 0 0	2 5 0						
	Grand Total	1,670	...	...	...	96	275 0 0	2 14 0	182	...	...	...	...	278	4	659 0 0	2 5 0						

Supplement to Statement No. VII—*concluded.*

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Year.	3 Soil.	4 A.—Cash rents paid by occupancy tenants. Area.	5 Total cash rent.	6 Rate per acre.	7 Rate per acre of each soil according to ratio in column 13.	8 B.—Cash rents paid by tenants-at-will. Separate soil rents. Area.	9 Total rent.	10 Rate per acre.	11 Lump rents. Area.	12 Total rent.	13 Ratio.	14 Total rent on each soil according to ratio.	15 Rate per acre.	16 Total result. Area.	17 Percentage of cultivated area	18 Total rent.	19 Rate per acre.	20 Remarks. Last Settlement. With right of occupancy. Area.	Rents.	Rate per acre.	Without right of occupancy. Area.	Rents.	Rate per acre.
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total Nara Lora.	New measurements.	Hotar ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	12 10 0	3 2 0	3,218	4,767 0 0	1 8 0	1,452	2,220 15 0	1 8 0
		Other abi ...	88	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	1 0 0						
		Total irrigated	158	6,873 2 0	1 12 0	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	4	705 15 0	...	...	...	5	1	13 10 0	2 11 0						
		Bari ...	885	...	...	...	38	157 3 0	4 2 0	67	...	...	...	...	105	3	363 0 0	3 7 0						
		Kund, bela, maira.	1,574	...	...	...	71	138 7 0	2 0 0	186	...	...	...	...	257	4	469 9 0	1 13 0						
		Rakkar, kalsi	1,351	...	...	...	103	147 5 0	1 7 0	152	...	...	...	...	255	6	303 11 0	1 3 0						
		Total unirrigated.	3,810	...	...	...	212	442 15 0	2 2 0	405	...	...	...	...	617	5	1,136 4 0	1 13 0						
		Grand Total	3,968	...	...	...	213	443 15	2 2 0	409	...	...	...	...	622	4	1,149 14 0	1 14 0						
Dhaka.	New measurements.	Abi	43	...	...	1 11 0	11	38 0 0	3 7 0	5	...	4	17 0 0	3 6 0	16	2	55 0 0	3 7 0	2,328	2,524 0 0	1 1 0	1,444	1,355 0 0	0 15 0
		Bari ...	586	3,331 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	21	111 0 0	5 5 0	162	2,248 0 0	5	696 0 0	4 5 0	183	4	807 0 0	4 7 0						
		Kund, maira	1,086	...	...	1 3 0	51	161 0 0	3 3 0	258	...	3	665 0 0	2 9 0	309	5	826 0 0	2 11 0						
		Rakkar ...	268	...	...	0 12 0	22	56 0 0	2 9 0	90	...	2	155 0 0	1 12 0	112	4	211 0 0	1 14 0						
		Kalsi	723	...	...	0 13 0	166	345 0 0	2 1 0	412	...	2	715 0 0	1 12 0	578	7	1,060 0 0	1 12 0						
		Total unirrigated.	2,663	...	...	...	260	673 0 0	2 9 0	922	...	...	...	...	1,182	5	2,904 0 0	2 9 0						
		Grand Total	2,706	...	...	...	271	711 0 0	2 10 0	927	...	...	...	...	1,198	5	2,959 0 0	2 8 0						

Bol.	Abi ...	8	...	...	1 2 0	...	1 0 0	...	2	...	3	3 6 0	1 11 0	2	1	4 6 0	2 3 0	789	570 2 0	0 12 0	350	139 3 0	0 7 0
Bol. New measurements.	Bari ...	137	461 4 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	5	24 5 0	4 14 0	29	149 5 0	4	63 7 0	2 3 0	34	1	87 12 0	2 10 0						
	Kund, maira ...	83	...	...	0 12 0	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	9	...	2	10 0 0	1 2 0	10	1	14 0 0	1 4 0						
	Rakkar ...	119	...	...	0 6 0	2	9 0 0	4 8 0	25	...	1	14 0 0	0 9 0	27	2	23 0 0	0 14 0						
	Kalsi ...	384	..	...	0 6 0	28	34 2 0	1 4 0	107	...	1	58 8 0	0 9 0	135	1	92 10 0	0 11 0						
	Total unirrigated.	723	...	...	...	36	71 7 0	2 0 0	170	...	...	...	...	206	1	217 6 0	1 1 0						
	Grand Total	731	...	...	...	36	72 7 0	2 0 0	172	...	...	...	...	208	1	221 12 0	1 1 0						
Rakot.	Abi ...	89	...	...	1 0 0	41	88 15 0	2 3 0	66	...	2	95 0 0	1 7 0	107	10	183 15 0	1 12 0	3,102	2,555 0 0	0 13 0	806	665 0 0	0 13 0
Rakot. New measurements.	Bari ...	691	3,101 2 0	1 0 0	2 2 0	34	168 14 0	4 15 0	351	2,799 1 0	4	1,075 1 0	3 1 0	385	16	1,243 15 0	3 9 0						
	Kund, maira...	546	...	...	1 1 0	50	133 8 0	2 11 0	480	...	2	736 0 0	1 9 0	530	20	869 8 0	1 10 0						
	Rakkar ...	209	...	...	0 9 0	26	59 6 0	2 5 0	230	...	1	177 0 0	0 12 0	256	11	236 6 0	0 15 0						
	Kalsi ...	1,535	...	...	0 9 0	192	200 15 0	1 1 0	921	...	1	707 0 0	0 12 0	1,113	22	907 15 0	0 13 0						
	Total unirrigated.	2,981	...	...	...	302	562 11 0	1 14 0	1,982	...	...	...	...	2,284	20	3,257 12 0	1 7 0						
	Grand Total	3,070	...	...	...	343	651 10 0	1 14 0	2,048	...	...	...	...	2,391	19	3,441 11 0	1 7 0						
Total Tahsil.	Abi ...	791	...	...	...	81	400 15 0	5 2 0	131	...	.	...	...	212	3	847 15 0	4 0 0	18,531	22,635 8 6	1 4 0	9,505	11,380 1 0	1 3 0
Total Tahsil. New measurements.	Bari ...	3,799	28,253 8 0	1 5 0	...	136	697 6 0	5 2 0	870	10,414 5 0	...	...	...	1,006	4	3,648 11 0	3 10 0						
	Kund, bela, maira.	8,175	...	...	...	599	1,266 15 0	2 2 0	2,252	...	...	...	...	2,851	5	5,256 1 0	1 13 0						
	Rakkar, kalsi	8,456	...	...	...	754	1,205 12 0	1 10 0	2,907	...	...	...	...	3,661	7	4,232 10 0	1 2 0						
	Total unirrigated.	20,430	...	...	...	1,489	3,170 1 0	2 2 0	6,029	...	...	...	...	7,518	6	13,137 6 0	1 12 0						
	Grand Total	21,221	...	...	...	1,570	3,571 0 0	2 5 0	6,160	...	...	...	...	7,730	6	13,985 5 0	1 13 0						

STATEMENT No. IX.

SHOWING CATTLE ENUMERATION AND POPULATION, ETC., OF TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assessment Circle.	Detail.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, calves and buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Population. Year.	Population. Total inhabitants.
Dghanar.	Last Settlement ...	8,015					3,268		241				1,570	...	Last Settlement ...	14,903
	1899	15,744					12,540		792				1,961	3	1881	16,574
		5,011	4,370	193	3,048	3,122	5,523	7,017	160	142	482	8			1891	19,443
	1904	14,255					8,484		674				2,141	19	1901	20,246
		4,440	3,419	65	2,723	3,602	4,249	4,245	168	84	407	15				
Rash.	Last Settlement ...	7,290					1,096		775				1,504	3	Last Settlement ...	20,472
	1899	14,505					3,297		1,197				1,934	28	1881	19,966
		4,765	4,022	99	2,386	3,233	1,405	1,892	365	634	193	5			1891	33,565
	1904	14,327					3,564		2,215				2,290	83	1901	35,964
		5,493	3,208	75	2,301	3,250	1,366	2,198	366	1,632	215	2				
Tanawal.	Last Settlement ...	10,845					9,461		498				2,594	..	Last Settlement ...	24,169
	1899	31,262					42,066		1,118				3,966	...	1881	29,265
		7,840	7,990	526	7,115	7,791	11,608	30,458	185	95	835	3			1891	37,481
	1904	24,967					23,418		980				4,063	...	1901	41,198
		7,044	6,666	196	5,692	5429	8,126	15,292	173	82	712	13				
Nara Lora—(a) Nilan.	Last Settlement ...	3,670					1,942		99				549	...	Last Settlement ...	5,247
	1899	5,636					4,197		250				789	...	1881	5,602
		1,356	1,631	76	1,749	824	1,725	2,472	57	74	119	...			1891	6,821
	1904	4,647					3,744		177				769	...	1901	7,261
		1,333	1,186	16	1,233	879	1,629	2,115	43	59	75	...				

NARA LORA—(b) DHAN.	Last Settlement ...			2,670			505			142			349	...		
	1899			4,046			2,903			161			466	...	Last Settlement ...	2,926
		985	1,171	60	1,158	672	820	2,083	67	57	37	...			1881	3,178
	1904			2,913			1,350			100			474	...	1891	4,063
		860	663	23	858	509	429	921	44	37	19	...			1901	4,766
NARA LORA—(c) LORA.	Last Settlement ...			5,188			1,653			193			911	...		
	1899			8,294			11,963			269			196	...	Last Settlement ...	6,511
		2,173	2,191	84	2,089	1,757	2,160	9,803	98	83	88	...			1881	7,618
	1904			8,297			7,885			219			1,427	...	1891	9,372
		2,231	21,46	51	2,129	1,740	1,801	6,084	82	59	78	...			1901	10,450
TOTAL NARA LORA.	Last Settlement ...			11,528			4,100			434			1,809	...		
	1899			17,976			19,063			680			1,451	..	Last Settlement ...	14,684
		4,514	4,093	220	4,996	3,253	4,705	14,358	222	214	244	...			1881	16,398
	1904			15,857			12,979			496			2,670	...	1891	20,256
		4,424	3,995	90	4,220	3,128	3,859	9,120	169	155	172	...			1901	22,477
DHAKA.	Last Settlement ...			13,359			4,291			203			2,141	...		
	1899			29,271			19,928			401			3,477	...	Last Settlement ...	20,193
		6,949	7,217	348	8,975	5,782	5,466	14,462	139	97	165	...			1881	24,164
	1904			27,707			17,162			243			4,322	1	1891	32,226
		7,323	6,114	213	8,302	5,755	4,278	12,884	97	94	52	...			1901	39,382
ROI.	Last Settlement ...			5,540			2,218			44			1,114	...		
	1899			11,520			9,736			103			1,628	...	Last Settlement ...	10,518
		3,164	3,102	77	2,920	2,257	3,244	6,492	39	52	12	...			1881	12,082
	1904			12,378			7,276			88			1,901	...	1891	15,468
		3,449	3,044	102	3,184	2,599	2,850	4,426	34	45	9	...			1901	17,758
BAKOT.	Last Settlement ..			5,371			1,781			225			1,160	...		
	1899			12,515			14,747			118			1,725	...	Last Settlement ...	8,659
		3,344	3,127	67	3,356	2,621	2,604	12,143	55	38	21	4			1881	10,256
	1904			12,708			7,637			124			2,242	7	1891	13,626
		3,531	3,000	67	3,581	2,529	1,983	5,654	58	45	21	...			1901	16,842

STATEMENT No. IX—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assessment circle.	Detail.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, calves and buffalo calves	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeye.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Population. Year.	Population. Total inhabitants.
Total Tahsil.	Last Settlement ...	61,948					25,815		2,420				11,892	3	Last Settlement ...	113,597
	1899	132,793					121,377		4,409				16,142	30	1881	128,705
		35,587	34,821	1,530	32,796	28,059	34,555	86,822	1,165	1,272	1,952	20			1891	172,065
	1904	122,199					80,530		4,820				19,629	110	1901	193,867
		35,710	29,386	808	30,003	26,292	26,711	53,819	1,065	2,137	1,588	30				